

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

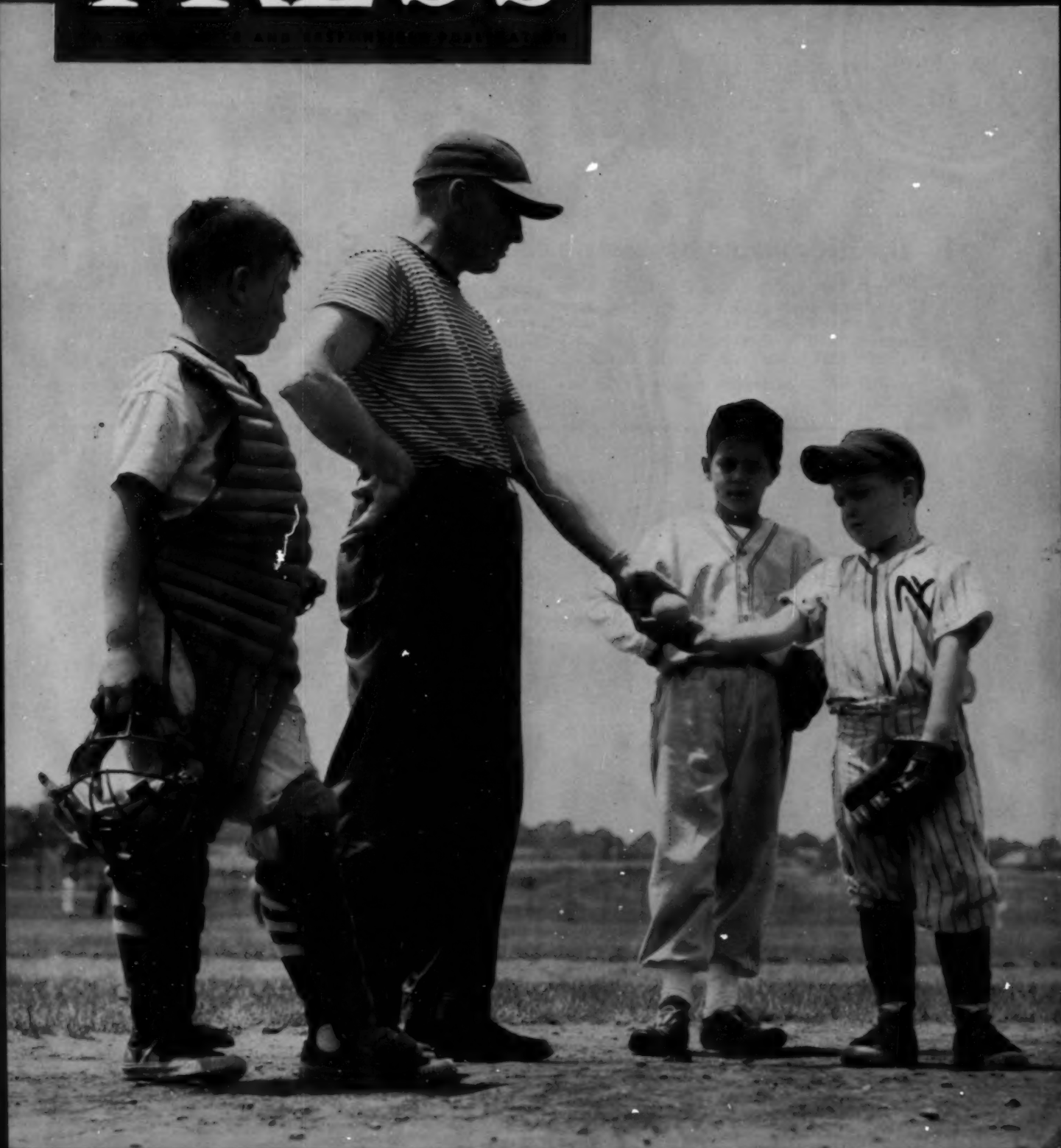
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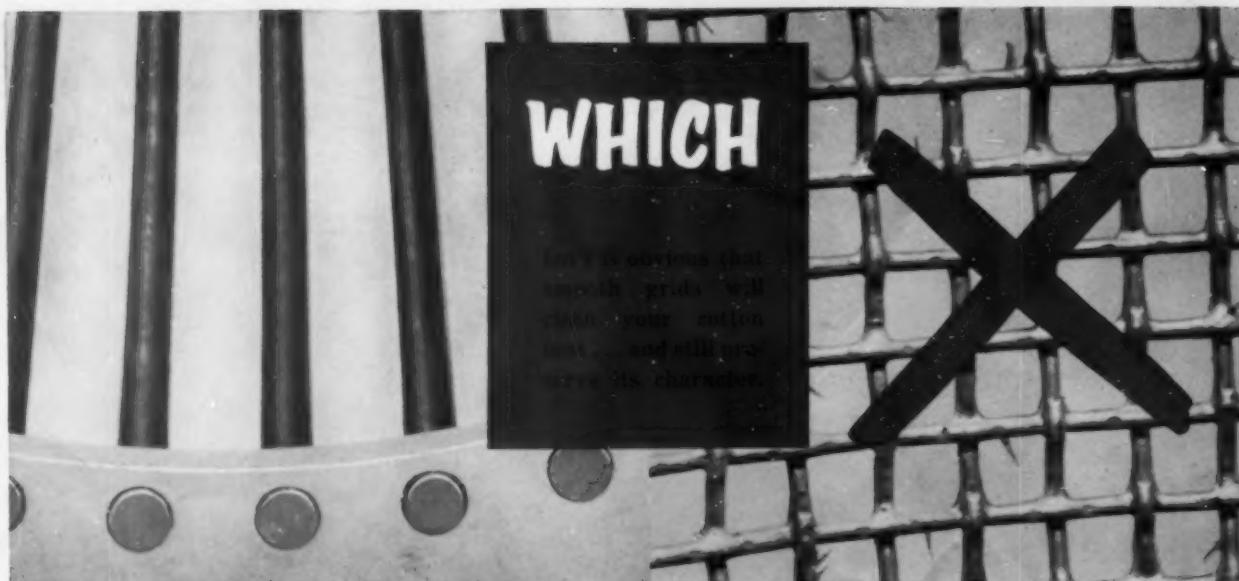
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58th
year

APRIL 20, 1957

MAGAZINE OF
THE PRESS





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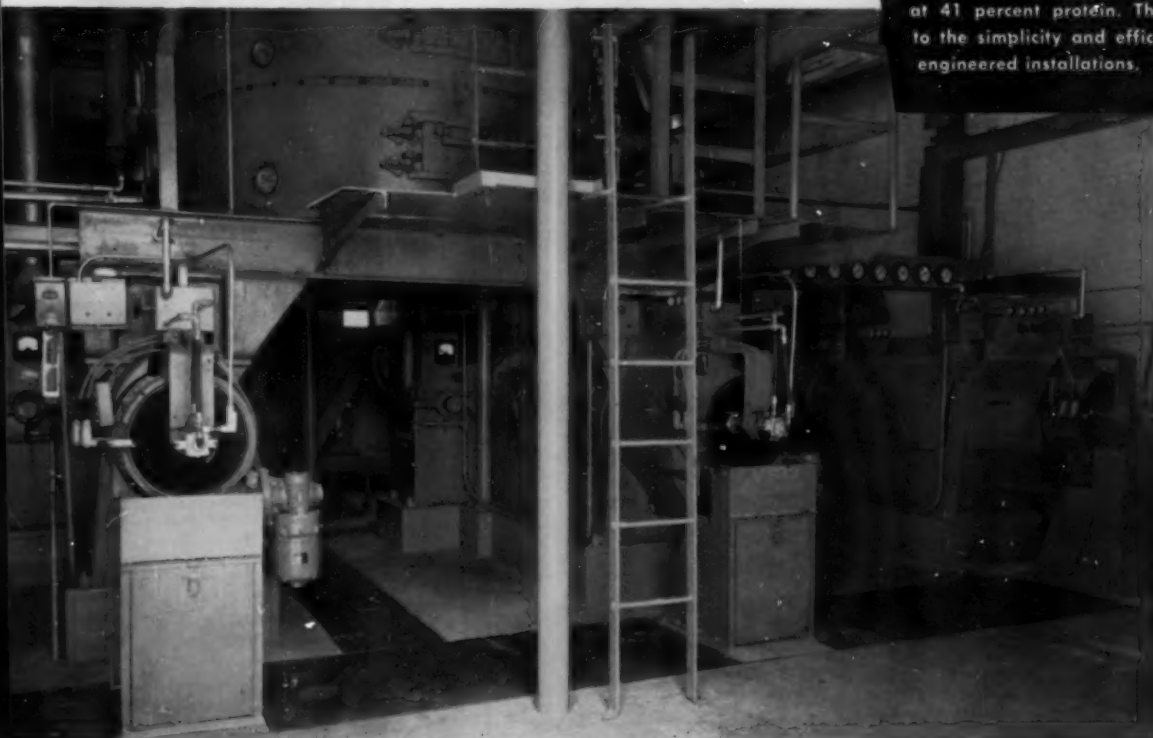
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National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnery Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnery Association
Arizona Ginnery Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association
California Cotton Ginnery Association
The Carolinas Ginnery Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association
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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

ON OUR COVER:

It's that time, again! Sandlots and sport pages are filled with America's greatest contribution to the athletic world. The new pitcher on our cover may be headed for a no hitter, unless the aging coach (or is he the umpire?) messes up the deal. It is obvious from the photo that coach could stand a little baserunning to get rid of some of his centerfield poundage; but we'll bet he just stands around and gives advice.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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Man and boy, three fourths of the American male population take to cotton trousers! To supply a 76% share of market, 512,000 bales of cotton were required for the manufacture of men's and boys' trousers in 1955.

Gone are the days when cotton trousers were known as "wash pants." They have now learned Sunday-best manners. Cotton trousers are still wonderfully cool and washable (many drip dry, need no pressing). And today they tailor perfectly, hold a crease indefinitely and are stain and soil resistant. Styles vary from sport slacks and good-looking work trousers to dress slacks and the bottom half of a year-round cotton suit.

Alone, or in combination with other fibers, cotton will continue to be the favorite for trousers — probably to the last man — and boy!

(Statistics from the National Cotton Council)



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50%

protein cottonseed meal ?

COTTONSEED MEAL containing 50 percent protein would be a profitable product for oil mills.

It's easy to start an argument by saying this. Many cottonseed processors say they can't do it. Some mills probably can't. But others could. Many are beginning to think about it.

They're interested because soybean mills are cashing in on this market. Cotton oil mill managers are finding, also, that more and more of their customers want this higher-protein product.

Higher-protein cottonseed meal hasn't been made before chiefly for two reasons:

In the past, some mills made a higher-protein meal but their customers didn't pay the price difference needed to make the meal profitable. This experience may be largely discounted, today, for two reasons. Part of the trouble may have been due to methods used in the pressroom, increasing costs. The other factor is that this happened before buyers were as familiar with the value of cottonseed meal for poultry and swine—before markets were as ready for this product as they are now.

Superintendents felt that they couldn't make higher-protein meal because of the quality of the seed they received, or because of quality control problems in the pressroom.

Both reasons were practical. No one says all mills should go to higher-than-41-percent cottonseed meal. Each mill must decide its own policy, based on its particular situation.

But some practical people, who know markets and pressroom problems, believe that managers and superintendents should consider the matter very carefully.

"Our experience," said an able superintendent who is quoted in detail later in this article, "has been highly satisfactory with the high-protein operation. As fast as marketing conditions permit, we are going to recommend that all of our plants be equipped to operate with the highest possible protein through our pressrooms."

Other superintendents, like the man quoted above, are finding it practical and profitable to produce higher-protein cake in the pressroom, then bring it back down to the desired protein level later. Mills that do this should find it relatively easy to sell part of this high-protein cake as 50 percent meal for poultry and swine.

Livestock and poultry leaders strongly favor such meal—in fact, some feel that it is the only way that cottonseed processors can hope to break into mar-

kets now dominated by soybean meal.

"In this period of intense interest in higher-protein levels and higher-energy levels," Dr. A. B. Watts of Louisiana State University recently commented, "it is possible that cottonseed meals of 41 and 44 percent protein contain too much fiber to be of maximum value in broiler rations. This could well become a limiting factor in the use of cottonseed meal in such rations."

Putting the matter more bluntly, it is possible that oil mills cannot gain this important poultry-swine market—even if they solve all of the problems of gossypol and protein quality—unless they also keep the fiber level of cottonseed meal much lower than now is the general practice.

• **There's a Market**—Buyers want higher-protein meal. There can be no question that feed mixers prefer protein-rich, low-fiber meal for swine and poultry. If it's cottonseed meal, it must, of course, be low in gossypol, too.

Soybean processors are meeting this demand by producing more than 50 percent meal. They are, of course, dominating the protein meal market in these outlets for swine and poultry. But it's costly for a mixer to have to ship soybean meal from Decatur to California, or Memphis to McAllen; and he'd rather buy nearby cottonseed meal if it met his requirements.

Mixers certainly must want this higher-protein product if they're willing to pay \$8, \$10 or more premium, as they've so often done.

This whole subject was one of the most interesting topics discussed at the 1957 Sixth Cottonseed Processing Clinic in New Orleans. Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and USDA sponsored the meeting, and the complete proceedings may be obtained from the sponsors. Much of the remainder of this article will be based upon information developed at this Clinic.

The Clinic Proceedings contain the following statement from Dr. H. L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, who is chairman of the research committee of National Cottonseed Products Association:

"The feed manufacturing industry needs high-quality protein concentrates for use in those rations where relatively high protein, high energy and low fiber are essential. This means that rations for chickens, turkeys, and swine would be the most important.

"Cottonseed meal has been finding its place in rations for broilers, replacement chicks, growing pullets and growing turkeys, and to some extent for

swine. Processing is extremely important in determining the place that cottonseed meal can assume in these types of rations because the gossypol content must be low and the protein must be readily available and as nutritionally adequate as possible. Fiber is not utilized to any great extent by poultry and swine and therefore the hull should be eliminated as completely as possible if we are to get maximum usage in highly-efficient rations.

"The use of a higher-protein soybean oil meal has increased tremendously in manufactured feed during the past year. This demonstrates the need for higher-protein concentrates and presumably there should be no reason why the cottonseed meal that is used in highly efficient rations should not follow the same path. The availability of certain of the amino acids, particularly lysine and methionine, at prices which permit economical usage, will increase the potential of low-gossypol, highly-available-protein cottonseed meal for use in manufactured feeds. The ruminant utilizes fiber efficiently and economically so at the moment we can see no place for low-fiber high-protein cottonseed meal in the ration for ruminants. The present type cottonseed meals should be satisfactory."

• **It Can Be Done**—Pressroom problems don't mean mills can't make higher-protein meal. In fact, under some conditions, there are definite advantages in processing with the higher-protein product.

L. C. Roots, an experienced oil mill superintendent, brought this out at the 1957 Clinic. An ex-student of Texas A&M and currently a director of International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Roots is with Anderson, Clayton & Co. at Mexico City.

Excerpts from his statement at the Clinic follow:

"My first experience with high-protein operation was in 1936 before I was employed by Anderson, Clayton & Co. My employer was very interested in making a high-protein cottonseed meal for human consumption; and to make a product of acceptable appearance, it was necessary to produce a cake of the highest possible protein.

"As this mill was equipped with two virtually identical pressrooms, it was simple enough to separate pure whole meats for pressing in one pressroom while the residue was pressed in the other. This method of milling was continued for several years with approximately the following results:

#1 pressroom #2 pressroom Average			
Cake			
Moisture	7.5	8.9	8.2
Oil	5.70	5.65	5.68
Protein	54.70	42.67	48.68
Standard	.54	.68	.61
Oil			
FFA	1.4	1.8	1.6
RL	7.1	9.1	8.1

"The high protein cake had a very pleasing light yellow color and, although

(Continued on Page 22)

BY WALTER B. MOORE

EDITOR

• School and Crushers Plan Feeders' Day

CRUSHERS and Texas Technological College are cooperating on plans for the annual Feeders' Day at the Lubbock school on May 7 and special entertainment features this year.



W. D. WATKINS

W. D. Watkins, Abilene, chairman of the college relations committee of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, as announced the plans. (Watkins, the first student who registered when Tech started in 1925, recently was named chairman of the board of trustees.)

About 150 invited ranchmen and feeders, including leaders of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, will be guests at a dinner given by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association on the evening of May 6. The three Lubbock cotton oil mills will be open for a tour by these leaders before the dinner.

Dean W. L. Stangel of Texas Tech will make the opening remarks at the Feeders' Day program at the school at 10 a.m. on May 7. Texas Tech graduate students doing cottonseed feed products research will report on the results of their work, after which a tour of the barns to see the cattle is planned.

Lubbock oil mills will be hosts at a barbecue at noon.

The afternoon program will include a report on Spur, Texas, Experiment Substation research by Paul Marion. Dr. L. S. Pope of Oklahoma A&M College will discuss cattle feeding, and R. B. Elling, director of industrial relations, National Livestock and Meat Board, will speak.

Cotton Program Proposed

Midsouth Cotton Growers' Association on April 15 adopted a proposal for bale production allotments rather than acreage allotments. It involves an allotment based on domestic consumption and another on exports, with an export subsidy to compensate for a 50 percent support price for this lint. Production allotments, by farms and states, would be based on 10-year average production. Under-production would be credited to next year's allotment and over-production charged against it.

USDA Sells 11,070 Bales Of Cotton Linters

F. P. Biggs, director, New Orleans Commodity Office, CSS, recently announced the sale of 11,070 bales of first cut linters basis "as is, where is," on bids opened April 10, 1957. Although bids were received on the entire inventory of linters, the minimum price accepted, basis 1954 Bulletin Three prices, necessary to dispose of the desired quantity was 140 points off, compared with 150 points off in the previous sale.

Soybean Operations Start

Cargill's large Memphis soybean plant, estimated to increase the South's soybean processing capacity by 15 percent or more, began operation April 9. The new plant was pictured earlier in The Press. It can handle about 8,500,000 bushels of soybeans annually. Both 50 percent and 44 percent soybean meal will be produced.

Seed Course Set

Approximately 230 seedsmen from 30 states are expected to attend the sixth annual short course for seedsmen to be held at Mississippi State College, State College, Miss., April 29-May 3.

Seed technology and seed processing will be taught by experienced seedsmen, technical representatives of equipment manufacturers and college personnel.

Lint Support Bill Passes

A bill to prevent an automatic rise in the long staple cotton support price from 75 to 90 percent of parity unanimously passed the U.S. House of Representatives on April 15. The measure, supported by producers, went to the Senate and is expected to become a law soon.



EZRA TAFT BENSON

• U.S. Cotton Best, But Criticized

U.S. COTTON IS THE BEST in the world, but the way that it is handled hurts it in foreign markets. That is the conclusion of Gerald L. Dearing, Memphis Commercial Appeal cotton columnist, following a trip abroad.

Foreign buyers, he comments, "cite the careless packaging and handling of cotton, excessive heat employed in ginning, the increasing practice of machining cotton after it is ginned, the lack of proper preparation of cotton for ginning and contamination of cotton in storage and in transit as the basis for their complaints."

Dearing says that Europeans like the few bales that they have seen that have been automatically sampled and high-density packaged at the gin. He discusses in some detail the complaints against overheating at gins heard on his trip abroad.

He concludes that ginners and growers must work together to insure a better package and product reaching buyers, saying "The responsibility for the damage to cotton at the gin by over-drying and lint cleaning rests between the producer and ginner. The ginner is harassed at ginning time to handle the heavy volume of cotton that is delivered to him. He is pressured to turn out the highest grade possible in order that cotton can have greater value in the CCC loan. What the farmer is doing, perhaps unconsciously, is preparing his cotton for the loan program and not for the market."

"Whatever the reason, he is helping to destroy the quality of his cotton at a time when quality is most desired in foreign and domestic mills."

■ LLOYD A. WINSLOW has been appointed formula feed salesman-ager for A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.



JAMES O. EASTLAND

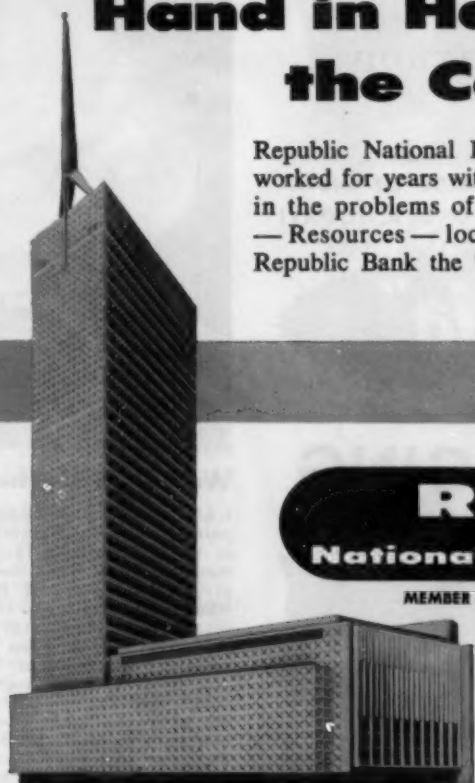
Republican and Democrat To Speak

SHOWN HERE are two national governmental leaders—a Republican and a Democrat—on the program for the National Cottonseed Products Association convention in Washington, May 20-21. Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat from Mississippi, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will address the May 21 session. Speakers on the opening day will be Senator William F. Knowland and Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator, USDA Agricultural Research Service.



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• Many Gin Operators Attend Schools

OVER EIGHT HUNDRED representatives from cotton gins attended the Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools April 8-9. The schools were held at and near Memphis under the sponsorship of manufacturers, ginners' associations, Delta Councils, and Extension Services.

Sponsors reported much interest in the discussions of ginning problems and operations. A panel on "Preserving Quality in Ginning" was presented at each school by C. M. Merkel, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; and Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

Committee for Water Conservation Meets

Members of the water conservation committee of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association met in Austin April 11 to discuss water developments. Representative Leroy Saul, chairman of the Texas House water conservation committee; and J. E. Sturrock, Texas Water Conservation Association, spoke.

Several members of the legislature were guests of the crushers, who included J. Howard Fox, chairman of the Association's committee; C. L. Walker, Jr.; R. A. Montgomery; George Quinn; Carlyle Newberry, president; Robert Sterling; E. O. Lundgren; and Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer.

• Shippers Will Hear Benson and Felder

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Ezra Taft Benson and the Association's retiring president, Wm. D. Felder, Jr., of Dallas, will make the two principal talks at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Shippers' Association. The convention will be held April 26-27 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans.

E. F. Creekmore, New Orleans, vice-president, is in charge of convention arrangements.

Benson is expected to make a major cotton policy address at the meeting, while Felder will make the annual report of the president. The Association during the past year has developed a public relations program which has called attention to services rendered by cotton shippers.

Sam G. Loring, Memphis, is executive vice-president of ACSA.

Entertainment will include a stag luncheon, Southern brunch for ladies, cocktail party and annual banquet and dance.

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Fleahopper Survival High

Fleahopper survival was high this winter around Waco, Texas, C. R. Parencia, USDA, reports. If conditions continue favorable, migration from host plants to cotton may be heavy in late May and early June. Early-season control measures should be practiced to prevent fleahopper damage.



Works on Mechanization

LAMBERT H. WILKES has been appointed leader of cotton mechanization in the agricultural engineering department of Texas Experiment Station. This program was started by H. P. Smith, who developed it until 1956, when he accepted an agricultural assignment in Pakistan. Wilkes is an agricultural engineering graduate of Clemson College and holds a M.S. degree from Texas A&M. He taught agricultural engineering at Texas A&M from 1948 to 1952, served in the U.S. Air Force until 1954; and was again at Texas A&M from 1954 until 1955, when he was placed in charge of cotton mechanization research studies at New Mexico A&M.

In Texas, May 8-10

Mill Short Course Program Ready

■ COLLEGE, superintendents' and crushers' associations plan sessions for operators.

Plans for the twenty-fifth annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators have been completed by representatives of Texas A&M College, the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. These organizations cooperate in sponsoring the event, to be held at Texas A&M, May 8-9-10.



DR. J. D. LINDSAY

Oil mill superintendents and others interested from any area are welcome at the Short Course, which usually is attended by representatives from all parts of the Cotton Belt and foreign countries.

Talks on practical oil milling topics by mill operators and representatives of research and manufacturing firms are scheduled on the program. They will be supplemented by laboratory projects on the afternoons of May 8-9, and by "bull sessions" in the conference room each afternoon.

Detailed information regarding the program and attendance may be obtained from Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College, College Station.

• \$2 Million in Gin Building Planned

ARIZONA firms will spend \$2 million to build or modernize cotton gins for next season, according to an estimate by Arizona Farmer-Ranchman. The publication estimates that the number of gins equipped to handle long staple will be increased from 14 last season to 20 in 1957.

Points at which gins are being constructed, the publication stated, include Magma, Gilbert, Santa Cruz, Casa Grande, 11-Mile Corner, Peoria, Queen Creek, Scottsdale and Glendale.

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International Irrigators To View San Joaquin

Some 500 irrigation and drainage experts are coming from all parts of the world to see how Californians make their arid valleys and deserts bloom.

Following their meetings May 1-4 in San Francisco, delegates to the third congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, a UN sponsored organization, will take a two-week field trip to irrigation projects and typical irrigated croplands in California.

The San Joaquin Valley canal system is one of the major items of interest.

Last of Mexico's 1956-57 Cotton Crop Sold

The Federation of Cotton Growers have announced that export sales of Mexican cotton from the 1956-57 harvest have been completed.

Federation President Jose A. Gordoa said a shipment of 5,000 bales valued at \$1 million was made recently from Brownsville for Barcelona, Spain. He said another 5,009-bale shipment will be made soon to complete export sales from the past harvest.

More than 400,000 bales were set aside to take care of domestic needs.

Dr. W. W. Bradford Joins Delta and Pine Land Co.

Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., announces the association of Dr. W. W. Bradford as agronomist with the firm's research department. A Georgian, he holds degrees in plant science from the University of Georgia and a Ph.D. in plant breeding from Texas A&M. He has been agronomist with Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station; and earlier was cotton geneticist in Bogota, Colombia, and associate professor of agronomy with the University of Georgia.

NCPA Will Participate In Feed Convention

Two National Cottonseed Products Association staff members are scheduled to participate in the American Feed Manufacturers' Association convention at Chicago, May 1. Secretary-Treasurer John F. Moloney, Memphis, will be in a panel discussion by trade group representatives; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, Educational Service, is a member of the AFMA Nutrition Council.

Farm Oilseed Stocks Rise

Farm stocks of oilseeds on April 1 were large, USDA reports show. The 116 million bushels of soybeans on farms set a record high, while flaxseed stocks of 17 million bushels were double those a year earlier and 83 percent above average.

Soybean stocks are concentrated in North Central States. First quarter, 1957, disappearance was almost as large as a year earlier, but was light in terms of the large stocks of beans on Jan. 1.

■ GUY B. NERREN has been named assistant director, industrial and community development department, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.



A MOUND made by fire ants, destroying grass and a threat to the operation of mowers and other equipment, is shown in the larger photograph. The smaller picture shows ants crawling on the flower bud of okra, a plant closely akin to cotton. Spreading over nine states in recent years, fire ants are an increasing menace to plants, livestock and farm workers.

• 20 Million Acres Have Fire Ants

AN ANT has sent three Alabama leaders to South America on a research trip financed out of the governor's emergency funds. It has caused Congressmen to ask for special appropriations. It has infested 20 million acres in nine Southern States and is spreading. It is one of the worst pests to hit the Cotton Belt in a lifetime.

The fire ant was first reported in this country around Mobile, Ala., in 1930, but may have been in the area for 10 years then. It had infested only nine Alabama counties by 1949, but spread to 26 counties by 1953 and 51 counties in Alabama by 1957.

Fire ants have multiplied rapidly and outbreaks have been found in recent years in Mississippi, Louisiana, East Texas, Florida and Georgia. It also occurs at scattered locations in Arkansas, North Carolina and South Carolina. Southwest Tennessee may have eradicated some earlier infestations.

USDA says the fire ant has a painful sting that causes boil-like sores on humans, and severely injures unprotected animals, poultry and wildlife. In heavily-infested fields, it is difficult for cotton pickers and other farm labor to work.

Feeding both above and below ground, the ants seriously damage many vegetable crops. They injure pasture grasses, cereal and forage crops, nursery stock, and fruit trees. The huge, hard-crusted mounds that house the ant colonies mar

lawns, damage pasture lands, and interfere with cultivating, mowing, and harvesting machinery.

The ant eats meat, butter, cheese, and nuts; it sometimes gnaws holes through clothing.

Modern insecticides and application methods will effectively control and even eradicate infestations of the pest. USDA research has now added heptachlor to the list of insecticides—including chlordane, dieldrin, and aldrin—that will effectively control the ant. USDA Leaflet 350 gives control recommendations.

Control over large areas requires concerted action, especially where roadsides, public lands, and other uncultivated areas are involved. Cost of treatment is estimated at \$2.50 to \$5 an acre, depending on the intensity of infestation.

• **Alabama Hardest Hit** — In addition to sending an entomologist and two legislators to South America to study the pest, Alabama is mapping a statewide campaign of eradication. Leaders hope for federal funds to match state appropriations. Damage in the state is estimated at \$25 million yearly.

About half of the parishes in Louisiana are infested, from the southernmost part to the Texas line in the northwest; Arkansas has at least one infested county; Texas has the ant in an area from Houston to the Louisiana line; and many southern Mississippi counties have the insect. Infestations in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas are scattered in about 20 counties.

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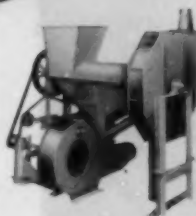
Cob Crusher for making Poultry Litter



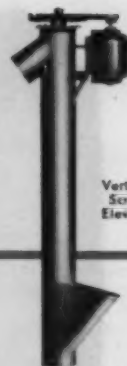
Corn Cutter and Grader with Aspirator



Vertical Feed Mixer 1/2 to 5 tons



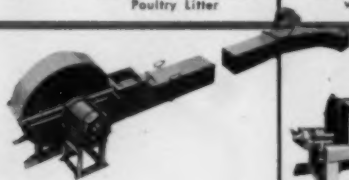
Corn Sheller with blowers for grain and cobs



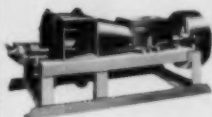
Vertical Screw Elevator



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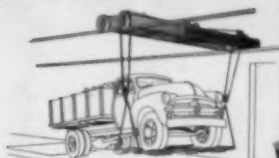
Twin Molasses Mixer



Corn Scalper with or without air cleaner



Chain Drag in double and single geared types



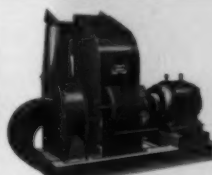
Electric Truck Hoist cuts handling costs



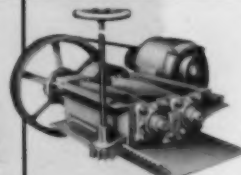
Pit Auger or Ear Corn Conveyor



Gyrating Cleaner



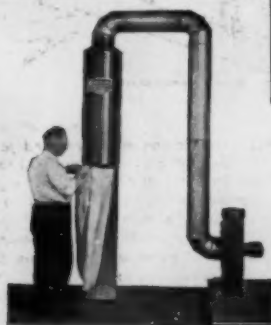
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(ear corn conveyor)

...brings you a more efficient, more dependable system of pit unloading!

1. Handles HUSKED and SNAPPED EAR CORN and all types of small grain

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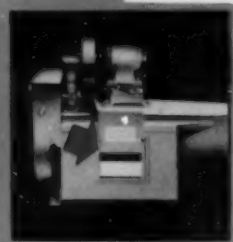
4. REQUIRES LESS MAINTENANCE than any other type of pit unloader



The Kelly Duplex Pit Auger actually offers you an entirely new system of pit unloading . . . a system designed to give you better delivery, more efficient power use, lower maintenance, and BIGGER PROFITS. Constructed entirely of heavy, arc welded steel . . . the Kelly Duplex Pit Auger will handle husked and snapped ear corn—as well as all types of small grain and free-flowing bulk materials. It's absolutely grain-tight . . . is smooth and noiseless in operation . . . and assures an even, uniform flow of material. Maintenance costs are low because there are fewer moving parts—and far less chance of breakdown—than with any other type of pit unloader.

Features include an inspection door at the discharge end . . . an enclosed gear reducer and enclosed roller chain drive, both of which run in oil . . . and variable speed control for instant, positive adjustment of delivery rate.

Built to meet your needs, the Kelly Duplex Pit Auger can be furnished in any length with choice of 12", 14" or 16" diameter screw—can have any length hopper opening—and can be equipped with any size motor. Check and mail card today for full details.



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Any way you look at it . . .



. . . They're Both Champions

SHOWN HERE are a champion Quarter Horse and an equally champion push-button feed mill that enables the owner to get maximum value from the cottonseed meal, hulls and other products in his rations. POCO TURP is shown receiving the award as grand champion at the 1957 Southwestern Exposition at Fort Worth. With the Quarter Horse are, left to right, Raymond Hollingsworth, secretary, and Lester Goodson, president, American Quarter Horse Association; and owner R. B. Carothers, president, Spinks Farms and Ranches, Paris, Tenn. The other picture shows Spinks' modern feed plant, described in the accompanying article.

TENNESSEE is more famed for Walking Horses than Quarter Horses, but the state is proud of the fact that the 1957 Grand Champion Quarter Horse, "Poco Turp," comes from Paris, Tenn.

Equally "champion" is the modern, push-button feed plant at the farm where Poco Turp lives. This plant, explains Robert Patterson, oil mill manager at nearby Trenton, helps the owner to get the most value from the cottonseed meal and hulls which he uses in his rations.

R. B. Carothers is president of H. C. Spinks Clay Co., near Paris, which owns H. C. Spinks Farms and Ranches, with Quarter Horses, Hereford and Angus cattle, and hogs. Poco Turp, one of the Quarter Horses, is shown in the accompanying picture winning the grand championship in Fort Worth in 1957.

Also pictured are four storage bins. The bins hold about 300,000 pounds of cottonseed meal, shelled corn and oats. Ear corn, cottonseed hulls and hay are stored in the building. The unit can mix up to 1,500,000 pounds of feed weekly.

This is a push-button operation, in which feed can be mixed to exactly the formula needed and quickly trucked to the feedlot.

A typical steer fattening ration fed on Spinks' farms consists of 165 pounds of cottonseed meal, 1.45 pounds of molasses, 6.61 pounds of ear corn, 13.22 pounds of shelled corn, 3.31 pounds of cottonseed hulls, 3.31 pounds of quality hay, and one-third of a pound of a mineral and salt mixture.

Carothers recently estimated that his cost for such a steer fattening ration was \$46.37 per ton, while the mixture fed to his cows ran around \$41.04. Included in these figures are \$10 per ton for depreciation and operating costs.

Cottonseed meal and hulls and other feeds, except that grown on the farm, are bought on the open market. The ingredients are stored and mixed into the ration as it is needed.

The entire feed mill operation is run by three men. They mix the feeds, operate the trucks and keep the records.

■ **BOB FISHER**, Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Mill, Wichita Falls, Texas, and **AMOS F. ODELL**, Clinton Cotton Oil Mill, Clinton, Okla., are feed division merchandising manager appointees announced by **NORMAN DUKE**, merchandising manager, oil mill division, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha.

• Texas Changes Pink Bollworm Ruling

USE of rubber-lined housings on fans used in treating pink bollworm infested gin trash will be permitted under a ruling announced by Texas Department of Agriculture.

White said existing regulations, set up after tests in 1955, showed that treatment of gin trash with single fans effected a near-total kill of larvae, provided that the housing or scroll of the fans not be lined with rubber. Since the experimental fans were unlined, it was assumed at that time that any rubber lining might cushion the impact which contributed to the fan's effectiveness.

However, USDA tests conducted late last year finally determined that fans with rubber-lined housings were just as effective in killing pink bollworms as fans with steel or cast iron housings. He said Texas regulations would be changed immediately to allow all ginners who wish to add rubber linings to their trash treatment equipment to do so in plenty of time for this year's harvest.

Allied Industry Group To Meet May 6-7

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association directors and committeemen and members of the allied industry group will have a meeting May 6-7 at the Hilton Hotel in El Paso, Edward H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president, has announced.

President Roy Forkner has called this meeting of the group, which in the past has met yearly in January, for next May because of legislative and other matters needing to be discussed by the new board of directors. Forkner, Bush and R. L. Horton, Abilene, new chairman of the executive committee, urge directors and allied industry representatives to plan on attending and bringing their wives.

Special social activities and tours of a leading cotton area that is different from much of the Cotton Belt will make this meeting especially attractive to the visitors, Association officials point out.

The program will include a general session starting at 9:30 a.m. Monday, followed by committee meetings and reports by the committees that day. A dinner and dance at Juarez are scheduled for Monday evening. Directors will hold a closed meeting Tuesday morning, adjourning in time for everyone to go to Las Cruces, N.M. for lunch as guests of New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association. A visit to U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park will follow, with roller ginning, newest cleaning methods and other research to be seen. The tour will return through the Mesilla Valley cotton area, by a route different from the morning trip, Tuesday afternoon.

J. Kirby McDonough Reviews Present Soil Bank Status

■ **BUSINESS LEADERS** hear Murray president call present farm measure an encroachment upon free enterprise and a step toward more government regulations and control.

PRESENT STATUS of the Soil Bank was reviewed for business leaders by J. Kirby McDonough, president and general manager, The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., at a recent meeting.

The text of McDonough's discussion was as follows:

It is very pleasant and very informative to be allowed to come to these meetings and learn as much as I have had the privilege of learning from the various talks by you gentlemen, whether it happens to be about business, professions or whatever you are most interested in.

Now, I have an idea that perhaps some of you gentlemen would like to know something about the present status of the Soil Bank.

As of March 29, the U.S. Department of Agriculture signed up 3,100,000 cotton acres and paid \$153,342,000 for them, or about \$51 per acre. Now, gentlemen, I am not going to bore you with figures. But I am going to mention just two or three figures as I think perhaps some of you have not figured out what it means to us in the cotton growing section of the U.S., from Virginia to California.

Now, based on a 1956 per acre average yield of cotton, this should reduce 1957 production by 2,530,000 bales. If we put a price of 30 cents a pound on this reduction, it would result in a gross direct loss of cotton production alone of \$379,500,000, or subtracting the Soil Bank payments, a direct net loss of \$224,158,000 that would have come to the economy of this country by the production of cotton. There isn't time enough to go into the various ramifications and calculate in figures the hundreds of millions of dollars lost to the economy by the Soil Bank program.

From the "plow-it-under" days of Henry Wallace, through the years of cotton loan program and now to the Soil Bank, common sense and experience tells us that these methods will not solve the cotton problem.

The present status of production and consumption of cotton might be of interest. World consumption of cotton is increasing at a rate of one million bales per year. The U.S. continues to reduce production and we continue to show reduced consumption. In other words, we pay to decrease our own production of cotton, and on the other hand by outright gift of money, equipment and technical advice, substantially aid in increasing production of cotton abroad.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, by its own studies concludes that: First—lower supports would increase domestic consumption. Second,—that producers would have to be gradually weaned from subsidies. Third,—that the domestic producers would have to continue to receive substantial subsidies as to the cotton going into export if we are



J. KIRBY McDONOUGH

to competitively remain in the cotton export business.

I have discussed this matter of the Soil Bank with members of the National Cotton Council, the American Cotton Congress, the National Cottonseed Products Association, manufacturers of fertilizer, insecticides and all kinds of machinery, from everything that it takes to first break up the land and plant until the lint cotton is in bales, the cottonseed products are in saleable form, and with various others who have to do with railroad, commercial trucking, steamship lines and others whom it might affect — also bankers, textile mills, and retail stores of all kinds.

We can not see that the Soil Bank can reasonably regulate production. We do believe that it is another encroachment on our free enterprise. It is another step toward increased government regulations and control, and a further retreat from the basic principles that make this country as great as it is.

When we talk about retreating from the basic principles that were laid down by our forefathers, I mean that we have gradually retreated from certain standards and principles—the individual responsibility, the good work, the hard work, the spirit of fair play—those are the things that were taught to you as you grew up, to your fathers as they grew up, and to your grandfathers.

As we decrease cotton production in this country, which is hurting our economy, we are holding the umbrella over the heads of other countries where cotton can be grown, and these other countries are raising their economy because of it. We, as American citizens, should first of all work for our own

country and ourselves, and if we can't raise enough cotton for both domestic and export, then it is quite in order for the other cotton-growing countries of the world to raise as much as is practical to satisfy the needs of their countries.

This idea of retreating was very nicely put by Mr. Howard E. Simpson, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., in an address he made before the Traffic Club of New York. The title of his address was "Bring The Regiment Back To The Colors."

He told a story about an unusual statue on the battleground of Gettysburg, which is a likeness of a very young soldier who was clutching his regimental flag and defiantly facing the enemy. He had been in the firing line with his regiment but his regiment had been ordered by the Colonel to retreat to a nearby patch of woods. The Colonel noticed after the regiment had retreated that this young color bearer was still standing out there alone, waving his flag and shaking his fist. The Colonel sent a runner to the boy with orders to bring the colors back to the regiment. The boy sent word back to the Colonel: "Bring the regiment back to the colors."

Now if we are going to hold the standards of government given to us by our forefathers, then we had better start leveling up instead of leveling down. Those in a position to lead—whether they are leaders of management or leaders of labor—should preach that it is the responsibility of the individual and not only his rights and privileges, that guarantees democracy—that enables free men to govern themselves. It is the responsibility of the individual that gives him his strength and gives democracy its strength.

This Soil Bank program is just one more retreat from what we were taught and what we know is right. We want free enterprise, we want less and less government regulations and controls. It is difficult to say how long we will have controls with us; we know the sooner we can get away from them the better off we will be.

Let's just remember we want free enterprise, we want to work for our own country, we want less government interference in business, and we will all get along much better.

Southern Cotton Group Chooses Officers

J. E. Brereton, J. E. Brereton & Co., Memphis, was named president of Southern Cotton Association at the recent annual meeting.

Harold S. Grehan of Volkart Bros., New Orleans, was chosen first vice-president and A. G. Paxton of A. G. Paxton Co., Greenville, Miss., second vice-president.

Plant Awards Offered

Business and industrial firms are urged by American Association of Nurserymen to enter the Plant America Industrial Landscaping Awards contest. Details may be obtained from the Association, 635 Southern Building, Washington 5. A number of oilseed processing plants have won awards in previous years.

• Oil Chemists Start Meeting April 29

PLANS are complete for the forty-eighth annual meeting of American Oil Chemists' Society at the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, April 29-30, May 1. T. H. Hopper, USDA, New Orleans, is president; and H. C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago, is scheduled to head the organization, having served as vice-president during the past year.



T. H. HOPPER

Other officers are R. W. Bates, Armour & Co., Chicago, secretary; A. F. Kapecki, Wurster & Sanger, Chicago, treasurer.

Sixty papers will be presented at concurrent sessions during the three days.

Social events will include the past presidents' dinner, golf tournament, banquet and awards luncheon.

R. M. Persell is general chairman and R. T. O'Connor is program chairman. Both are with USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Houston Forms Feed Club For Social Activities

Houston Feed Club has been formed as a social organization. It will meet monthly on the second Tuesday.

Officers are: John H. Kern, Schmitt & Kern, Inc., president; Franklin Kenter, Ervine & Bishop, vice-president; Nathan Segal, Nathan Segal & Co., secretary; Harry Long, W. H. Nigh Co., treasurer.

Elected to the executive committee were: B. H. Carter, Rodgers Grain Co.; Lee T. Meyer, Meyer Grain Co.; Leo Amrhein, Converted Rice, Inc., and James D. Dawson, Jr., Fidelity Products Mill.

Weight Change Proposed

Changing all grain trading from bushel measures to hundredweights will be discussed at American Feed Manufacturers' Association annual convention, May 1-3 in Chicago. USDA and the Association have made a year-long study and will announce results at the convention, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

New Bulletin

VALUABLE COTTON GUIDES ISSUED BY COUNCIL

Official 1957 Cotton Pest Control Guides have been published by the National Cotton Council, Memphis.

In addition to the latest guides on cotton insect control, the bulletin contains information on cottonseed treatment, chemical weed control and defoliation.

It has been compiled with the cooperation of federal and state authorities throughout the Cotton Belt, and the information is the latest and most authoritative available.

The Council's Division of Production and Marketing also has distributed the proceedings of the eleventh annual Cot-

ton Defoliation and Physiology Conference. The meeting was held Dec. 12 at Birmingham, in conjunction with the Beltwide Cotton Production Conference.

Japanese Visit Oil Mills

A Japanese feed group studying U.S. methods visited Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Ranchers Cotton Oil Co. and other plants in the San Joaquin Valley April 13-15.

■ HORACE BELEW, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, was thanked for his "untiring effort and diligence" on insurance matters in a resolution adopted by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at the recent annual meeting.

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MAKE COTTON PROFITABLE

COTTON FARMERS face the problem of competing efficiently for markets for fiber, vegetable oils and other products of the cotton plant. Each modern farmer operates a factory. This factory can stay in business only if each phase of the operation is producing efficiently at its designed capacity. The cotton farmer today cannot compete in the world markets with an operation that is inefficient or that fails to produce at its maximum capabilities.

There is always some reason why a given acre of land fails to produce two or three bales of lint on any given year. Weather is most often the culprit. Insects and diseases also contribute greatly to yield reductions. Their influence is readily seen, but can be handled by specific treatment as the need arises. These factors are easily detected and their effect, if not corrected, is well known.

• **Other Factors**—There are other factors which do not show their presence or absence as readily, but which have just as much effect on yields as do those mentioned above. These factors are combined in the soil, and are not apparent until their effect is shown through reduced or inferior yields. As far as soil properties are concerned, yields are determined by the capacity of the soil to supply air, water and

By **JOHN BOX**
Texas Extension Agronomist

nutrients simultaneously and in adequate amounts to the roots of a growing plant to produce the maximum yield of which that plant is inherently capable.

Optimum yields of cotton can only be obtained through proper management of all the factors involved in the production of the crop. This management includes the use of such practices as rotations, soil improving crops, and fertilizers to meet the needs of the particular soil condition. In addition, the farmer must practice the conservation of soil and water constantly if he is to remain in the farming business. Water is an indispensable element in any fertilizer program. The nutrients contained in any fertilizer must be in solution before they can be absorbed by the plant and converted into food or fiber. When the supply of water is limited the response from fertilizers is nil and yields may even be depressed in cases of extreme moisture stress.

• **Importance of Soil Testing** — Fertilizers, even under the inflated price structure at present, remain the best investment when calculated in terms of returns received for each dollar invested in fertilizer materials. The proper

procedure in determining the rate and ratio of fertilizers to use is to begin by having a soil analysis made for each soil on a farm. Information as to procedures for these tests can be obtained from the County Agent. A small fee is charged by the laboratory for making the analysis of the samples and reporting their findings with their recommendations for proper fertilizer treatments. This fee can pay tremendous dividends by saving money that might otherwise be wasted on fertilizers that did not meet the requirements of the soil and crop in question. Every fertilizer program should be based on the information obtained from a reliable soil test.

• **Requirements of Cotton** — Cotton has often been maligned as a crop that wears out the land. Cotton is a soil depleting crop and will eventually wear out the land where grown continuously over a long period of years. Cotton, as a crop, is not as hard on the land as many other crops; however, the tillage practices which go with cotton production do damage soil structure severely. They offer little or no opportunity for the return of any residue or organic material. This practice of growing cotton continuously results in the eventual depletion of the inherent native fertility of the soil.

For this reason, cotton that is grown in a cropping sequence which allows for the regular addition of active organic residues of high quality will normally produce high yields with less fertilizer than cotton grown on land that is low in organic materials. A yield of one bale of cotton (seed and lint) will remove

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Sticks, Stems, Grass and Leaf Trash are easily removed through the long openings between the Grid Rods. Very little of this type trash can be removed through conventional type mesh screens.



These Grid Screens are strongly constructed for trouble-free operation and are manufactured in 2-Drum Sections for easy installation in the field.

Grid Screens can be furnished to replace Mesh Type Screens in Cen-Tennial Cleaners already in operation.

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approximately 35 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds available phosphoric acid, and 15 pounds of potash from the land on which it is grown. Where the burs are removed from the land these figures will be higher. Practically all of these nutrients are contained in the seed.

It should be borne in mind that the above figures indicate only the amount of plant food that leaves the farm in each bale of lint and seed. The soil must also satisfy the nutrient requirements that the plant must have in order to produce a vigorous, healthy root system and leaf structure which will make it capable of producing high lint yields.

The cotton plant will utilize two-thirds of its total uptake of nutrients in the first one-third of its life cycle; therefore, it is of utmost importance that adequate supplies of nutrients be available during the first 55 or 65 days after emergence. This period covers the life of the plant into the boll stage. After this the demand placed on the soil levels off somewhat, continuing at a slower rate until maturity.

On low fertility soils, sufficient plant food must be added to produce a healthy, vigorous plant, in addition to food needed to produce the lint and seed. For each bale of cotton produced, the soil must furnish nutrients from all sources at the following rates: Nitrogen 80 to 100 pounds per acre, phosphoric acid, 40 to 60 pounds per acre, potash 60 to 90. The actual amount of fertilizer applied in each case should be based on the results of a soil analysis and recommendations of County Agents.

• Application and Placement — Ferti-

Texas Kids Learn Earlier, Too

A story indicating that Texas can brag, also, about how early its youngsters learn about Nature comes from the Big D Column in The Dallas News, written by Paul Crume. A grade school class was identifying bird pictures, and the teacher produced a photograph of a long-legged bird known as the chaparral, paisano or (in Texas) as the Texas Roadrunner. Without hesitation, one of the pupils shouted: "I know that one—it's a Texas Street-walker."

lizers should be applied at or near planting time for best results. In areas of high rainfall, there is a possibility of loss due to leaching if application is made too far in advance of planting. Where local conditions permit, the nitrogen and potash may be split into two applications with good results. Nitrogen may be placed one-third at time of planting and two-thirds as a side dressing in 30 to 40 days. In some areas, potash behaves in an erratic manner and better results are obtained by making two applications of that element. One-half should be put down at or near planting, and one-half put down as a side dressing four to six weeks later.

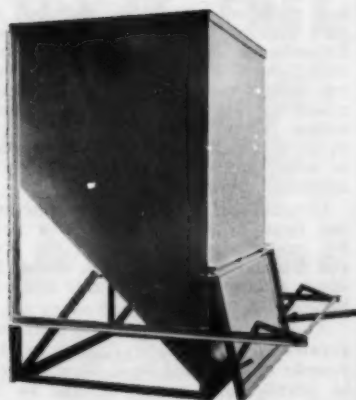
Placement studies have shown that

best yields result from the placement of the fertilizer in single or double bands two to four inches to the side and two to four inches below the seed. Seed placed in contact with nitrogen or potash materials will be seriously reduced in germination percentages.

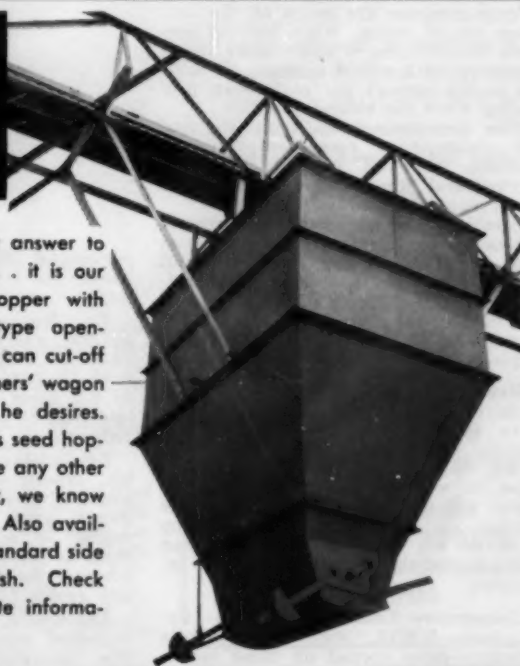
• Sources of Nutrients — Sources of plant food elements make little or no difference in final yields if supplied in adequate amounts and proper ratios. Cotton utilizes both the ammonium and nitrate forms of nitrogen. There is an opportunity to make considerable savings by buying fertilizer on the basis of cost per unit of plant food instead of on a basis of price per ton. Low analysis fertilizers are more expensive per unit of plant food than are the fertilizers of higher analysis. Under certain conditions it is sometimes cheaper to use fertilizer materials such as ammonium nitrate, super phosphate or muriate of potash rather than mixed goods. This procedure should be used only upon the recommendation of the County Agent.

It should be borne in mind that there is no one set procedure for the fertilization of cotton. Each location presents a different problem. Each farmer should test fertilizer on a limited scale on his own farm. This is very easily done by fertilizing small acreages and leaving plots for comparisons. By using different rates and ratios and by selecting different locations, much valuable information is gained. The farmer should remember that he knows his own problems better than any one else.

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Yes, Ginners, here is your answer to Seed Hopper problems . . . it is our 5-Bale Customer Seed Hopper with center discharge, scissor-type opening. With this hopper you can cut-off the loading of your customers' wagon for any amount of seed he desires. Ginners who have used this seed hopper say they would not use any other kind. Once you've used it, we know you'll say the same thing. Also available is the 2 and 3 Bale standard side opening hopper if you wish. Check with us today for complete information.



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CASTORBEANS

FOR

COTTON ACRES

CASTORBEANS, after many years of effort to grow them successfully on a large scale in the U.S., may soon become an established commercial crop. USDA thinks that new varieties and new harvesting equipment (pictured with this article) are the answer to the problems that so long hampered the crop.

For the cotton industry, this crop may offer a new use for much of the land taken out of cotton. While toxicity prevents the crushing of castorbeans simultaneously with edible oilseeds, oil mills can easily convert for castorbean processing when the volume justifies.

Two obstacles—costly harvesting and low yields—have been overcome, experience last fall indicates. USDA's Agricultural Research summarizes the castorbean situation as follows:

Combine harvester-hullers harvested tall castorbeans in California and short ones on Texas High Plains without waste. In field tests, a new dwarf variety set a Great Plains record for dwarf castorbeans by yielding over 2,700 pounds per acre, with irrigation and ample nitrogen.

• **Healthy Industry Foreseen**—The oilseeds industry already hopefully predicts that Cotton Belt growers can produce castorbeans profitably at 6½ to 8½ cents per pound, the recent farm price in world competition. A dependable industry might win America's market—outlet for about 350,000 crop acres. At 6½ cents, it might even tap new uses in the plastics and other industries.

• **Cooperators Create Machine** — Researchers—USDA, state, and private industry—have opened up these opportunities. ARS agricultural engineer L. G. Schoenleber and associates, cooperating with the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater, created the basic design of the new harvesters. Last June, one associate, G. E. Coppock, and representatives of the Kern County Land Co. and the Hopper Machine Works, of Bakersfield, Calif., built the first ex-

perimental harvester to successfully handle the tall varieties grown in California.

The Hopper machine, costing about \$13,000, was completed and tested Sept. 15. More than 100 acres of beans from 6 to 12 feet tall were harvested at .8 to 1.3 acres per hour. Seed loss was less than 10 percent and can be further reduced.

Schoenleber took the 1956 version of his experimental harvester for low-growing castorbeans to the Plainview, Texas, area last November and harvested 70 acres of castorbeans from three to six feet high. This included 11 acres of the new three-foot dwarf variety grown for seed increase.

The USDA machine was built onto a standard row-crop-type farm tractor. The laboratory model used in Texas would cost approximately \$5,000, less tractor. Even at that price, the harvester apparently would be more economical to use than costly hand picking or Schoenleber's earlier, less-efficient harvesting machines.

• **Dwarf Variety Outstanding**—The new dwarf variety—one of several show-

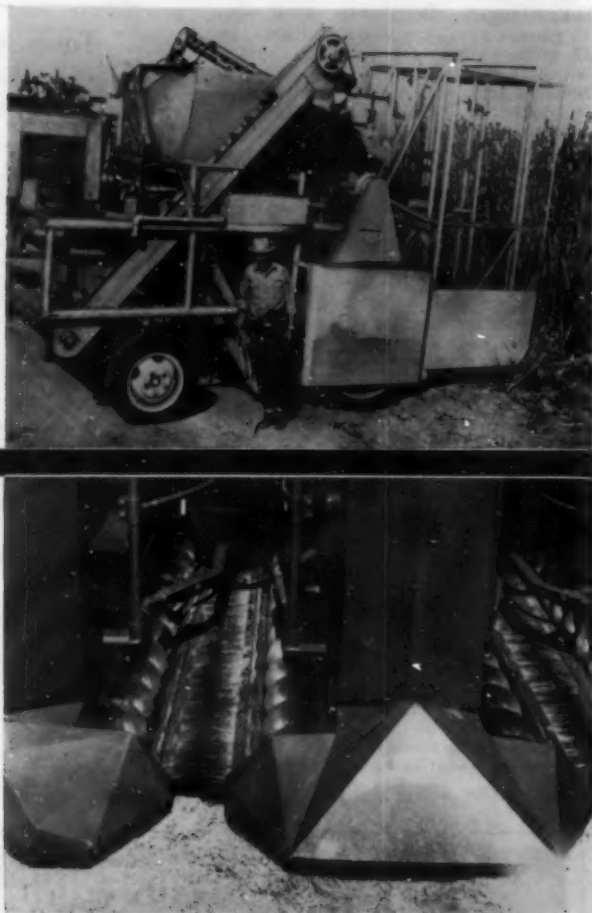
ing promise—was developed by ARS plan breeder D. D. Pool and the Texas Experiment Station. It has a sturdy stem, short internodes, compact fruiting spikes, and uniform height, and is relatively high yielding and nonshattering. It far exceeds any variety grown in irrigated areas of the High Plains in wind resistance and suitability for machine harvesting.

Creation of a productive low-growing type practically assures a future for castorbean growing on the Texas and Oklahoma High Plains, where high winds tangle the taller plants and cause harvesting losses.

Eighty pounds of the new seeds were planted in 1956 and multiplied to 22,000 pounds of certified seed. That's enough to plant 2,200 acres, or 3½ to four times last year's plantings on the High Plains.

Irrigation Conference

A two-day sprinkler irrigation conference is being held April 22-23 on the University of Arizona campus at Tucson.



SHOWN are the USDA-developed castorbean harvester, adapted to new varieties; and a close-up view of the machine's harvesting slot, with flat nylon brushes that intermesh around plants to catch seed. Pods knocked loose by striker arms bounce from the oscillating brushes into conveyors to move to the huller.

Leading Cotton Counties, 1956-57, By States

A comparison of ginnings from the 1956 crop underlines the westward movement of cotton production that has been taking place for years in the U.S. Leading California and Arizona counties, the figures below show, produced as much or almost as much cotton as a number of states in the older Cotton Belt.

Kern, in California, was the nation's leading cotton-growing county in 1956, with 422,773 bales. California's Fresno County was second, with 374,000 bales, followed by Maricopa County, Ariz., 348,365; Pinal County, Ariz., 318,308; Tulare, Calif., 234,699; Lubbock, Texas, 225,789; and Mississippi County, Ark., 209,968 bales.

State totals, for comparison, were: Alabama, 746,471 bales; Arkansas, 1,399,025; Arizona, 822,605; California, 1,465,754; Georgia, 579,189; Louisiana, 569,836; Mississippi, 1,577,237; North Carolina, 365,906; Oklahoma, 259,518; South Carolina, 522,235; Tennessee, 527,453; Texas, 3,554,812; Florida, 9,195; Illinois, 2,645; Kentucky, 7,646; Missouri, 446,756; New Mexico, 282,982; and Virginia, 11,048 bales.

Bureau of Census ginning reports show that the five leading cotton counties in the principal producing states, 1956-57, were as follows:

County	Bales
Alabama	
Madison	50,980
Limestone	40,793
DeKalb	38,496
Lawrence	33,612
Cullman	32,933
Arizona	
Maricopa	348,365
Pinal	318,308
Pima	54,372
Yuma	53,693
Graham	22,909
Arkansas	
Mississippi	209,968
Crittenden	110,315
Poinsett	98,025
Phillips	85,973
St. Francis	80,252

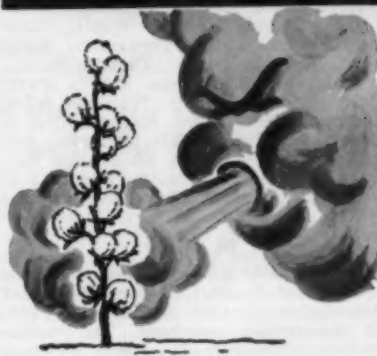
California	
Kern	422,773
Fresno	374,000
Tulare	234,699
Kings	180,245
Imperial	92,632
Georgia	
Burke	25,082
Colquitt	19,302
Laurens	18,174
Dooly	16,637
Hartow	14,747
Louisiana	
Franklin	54,908
St. Landry	48,791
Richland	44,524
Morehouse	32,459
East Carroll	32,503
Mississippi	
Bolivar	126,070
Sunflower	123,034
Coahoma	109,648
Washington	103,379
Leflore	90,285
Missouri	
New Madrid	124,045
Pemiscot	111,603
Dunklin	87,086
Mississippi	43,317
Stoddard	35,534
New Mexico	
Dona Ana	69,596
Eddy	58,319
Chaves	53,290
Lea	40,241
Luna	28,344
North Carolina	
Robeson	43,879
Cleveland	25,376
Northampton	24,297
Halifax	23,466
Scotland	19,664
Oklahoma	
Jackson	41,643
Tillman	25,734
Harmon	21,584
Caddo	21,465
Beckham	21,210
South Carolina	
Orangeburg	54,159
Sumter	41,033
Lee	37,595
Florence	33,953
Clarendon	29,974
Tennessee	
Tipton	45,478
Gibson	43,554
Lauderdale	41,682
Shelby	37,908
Haywood	36,920
Texas	
Lubbock	225,789
Hale	199,814
Hockley	174,387
Hidalgo	174,386
Lamb	172,331

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After more than five years research, Watson has perfected a STORMPROOF cotton strain. Easily adapted to mechanical harvesting or hand snapping. Watson's STORMPROOF is quality bred cotton and will not waste away in the field.

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We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

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• Board of Trade Has Served 75 Years

MEMPHIS Board of Trade is observing its seventy-fifth anniversary, and was featured recently in an article in The Commercial Appeal. Much of the activity deals with oilseed meals.

Originally the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, the organization changed its name in 1954.

W. R. Flippin of Buckeye Cellulose Corp. is president of the Board of Trade and D. J. Guillory of Guillory Sales Co. is first vice-president. Ila Jehl of Marianna Sales Co. is chairman of the Clearing Association, of which Flippin is also president. J. Wellford Withers of E. L. Burgen Co. is president of the Memphis Hay and Grain Association.

Executive vice-president of the Board of Trade is Arthur A. Williams, in that position since Jan. 1, 1949.

■ FREDERICK MORDECAI LYON, Opp, Ala., is the new president of Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He heads Opp-Micolas Cotton Mills.

viewed from the "PRESS" Box

• Ginners on the Ball

GINNERS OF NEW MEXICO not only are active on many current cotton programs, but have their plans well developed for the annual meeting June 20-21 at Ruidoso. Navajo Lodge will be the site. Committeemen for the convention are: Winston Lovelace, Loving; C. W. Lewis, Deming; Walter Craft, Carlsbad; Earl Compton, Tucumcari; Ralph Yett, Roswell; Luther Thomas, Portal; Marshall Thompson, Mesilla Park; I. N. Hartman, Hatch; Woodrow Allen, Lovington; O. J. Ford, Hagerman; J. B. Greer, La Union; Bill Michaels, Animas; J. L. Lister, La Mesa; Bob Bursey, Chamberino; Curtis Bennett, El Paso; and Charles White, Artesia.

• Hot News in Texas

A FIRECRACKER loaded with hot news about Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention has been sent to Association members. The unique mailing piece tells of a "bang up" convention program feature on Monday, June 10: A panel discussion of cotton's future. Panel members will be Eugene Butler of The Progressive Farmer; Congressman W. R. Poage; George G. Chance, president, National Cotton Council; and W. O. Fortenberry, president, Plains Cotton Growers. The meeting will be at the St. Anthony Hotel in San Antonio, June 9-11.

• Reporting Is Unique

PRICE REPORTING of the cotton industry is unique, says USDA. For 40 years, trade committees have been quoting daily cotton prices, sometimes on as many as 312 quality combinations. These committees, composed of buyers

and sellers, serve as expert appraisers. Their quotations are used by the Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, as well as for future contracts.

Fourteen committees are located at the following designated markets: Greenville and Charleston, S.C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Dallas, Houston, Galveston, and Lubbock, Texas; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Greenwood, Miss.; New Orleans, La.; and Fresno, Calif. In 1953-54, a comprehensive study of actual prices paid in eight selected markets showed a high level of accuracy in the quotations.

• More Weevils Found

BOLL WEEVIL survival in Georgia last winter was far above that a year ago, and highest since 1953, field examinations indicate. State average of 1,036 live weevils per acre compared with 390 a year earlier.

• Cotton's Climate

THE INDIVIDUAL "CLIMATE" of the cotton plant may be quite different from that of nearby, similar plants, J. L. Baldwin, U.S. Weather Bureau, recently pointed out. He explained as follows:

"Cotton is unique in this respect. This rather slow-growing, warm-weather plant creates within its confines an atmospheric environment and passes through stages of development almost ideal for the activity and propagation of many insects and diseases. This home and feeding parlor for the pests is provided by a rather vigorous plant standing about two to five feet in height and 1-½ to 3-½ feet across (as commercially grown). It consists of green,

succulent leaves for five to six months which cut out much of the sunlight and maintain a fairly high relative humidity within, where are formed in successive stages a large number of tender squares (buds), flowers, and bolls during a long fruiting period of several months."

• "Controlled Consistency"

RANCHERS COTTON OIL, Fresno, Calif., has published an attractive bulletin featuring: "A top quality vegetable oil meal maintained through 'controlled consistency'." The publication tells how the firm assures high quality for chickens and turkeys in its Bar None cottonseed meal, meeting the special requirements of poultry. Rigid quality control, the publication points out, assures 75 percent protein solubility or better, less than 0.04 percent gossypol content, and uniformity of texture, color and protein content.

• Rules for \$500 Million

TRADING amounts to at least \$500 million yearly under rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association, officials estimate. The smoothness with which the rules operate and their wide acceptance are a tribute to the industry and those who administer them.

• More Than One Bean

SOYBEAN INSURANCE in South Carolina consists of planting more than one variety, most growers have found. There, as in many states, this practice provides protection against seasonal hazards and the longer harvesting period is desirable.

• Bale-and-Half Club

THREE THOUSAND ENTRIES in 1957 is the goal of Georgia's Bale-and-a-Half-Club, which was started last year as an outgrowth of the Five-Acre Contest sponsored since 1947 by Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Fifty-two farmers qualified as charter mem-



When Texas Ginners Met in 1903 and in 1919

TWO HISTORIC PICTURES of early conventions of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association were recently called to the attention of Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, and are shown here. The top photograph is the earlier of the two, and must have been quite an event for ginners in the days when the horseless carriage was a new and uncertain means of transportation. The picture was taken in 1903 at Galveston,

and belongs to J. H. Williams of Natchitoches, La., whose father was among those attending this meeting.

The lower photograph shows members of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association at their 1919 convention in Dallas, on May 15-16. One of the Association's oldest members, George Green of Frost, Texas, kept the picture and brought it with him when he came to Dallas for the 1957 convention.



bers in 1956. Ten of them averaged 1,013 pounds of lint per acre on 126 acres; 42 averaged 832 pounds per acre on 960 acres. Contest details are in a circular available from Georgia Extension Service.

• Safety With Solvents

SAFETY in solvent-extraction plants for oilseeds is discussed in an article by W. F. Bollens, Swift & Co., Chicago, which appeared in the March issue of The Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society. Useful information for personnel of solvent plants is found in the article, and reprints may be obtained from the author. As he points out, "The finest and safest equipment may be ineffective unless operated and serviced by safety-minded men."

• Synthetics Continue To Displace Fats

SYNTHETICS continued to displace fats and oils in nonfood products during 1956, continuing the downward trend since 1947, USDA data indicate.

Nonfood uses of fats and oils are estimated at 19.4 pounds per person last year. This is about one-half pound less than in 1955 and the lowest since 1933. The reduction was almost all in soap, where consumption per capita has declined from 15.4 pounds in 1947 to 6.1 pounds in 1956.

The utilization of fats and oils in soap probably will continue to decline in 1957 as synthetic detergents make further inroads. Drying oils are likely to meet increased competition from synthetic materials in 1957, but this may be offset by a moderate advance in economic activity, record level of employment, and a new high in personal income. The internal shifts in use pattern are likely to have little effect on the total utilization per person in 1957, USDA says.

Domestic use of soap and synthetic detergents in 1956 totaled 27 pounds per person, up about one pound from a year earlier and the largest since 1950. These data are based in part on estimates of production by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Although domestic disappearance during 1951-55 remained relatively stable at 25 to 26 pounds per person, synthetic detergents continued to replace soap. Use of synthetics in 1956 reached 18 pounds per person while soap dropped to nine pounds. A decade earlier, soap consumption totaled 20 pounds and synthetics a mere two pounds per person.

Output of synthetic detergents in 1956 was estimated at a record 3,200,000,000 pounds, nearly 14 percent above 1955. The combined production of synthetics and soap in 1956 also was a record high.

Educating Two Generations

assigned to the Educational Service office in Dallas 20 years ago. The fact that these bulletins are still being used in schools so many years later is convincing evidence of the lasting value of the educational work which cottonseed crushers have been carrying on for 30 years or longer. Similar use is made of the "Feeding Practices" bulletin (in many cases, men who used this bulletin as 4-H Club boys or Future Farmers now are Vocational Teachers and County Agents, using it to teach their own boys); and of the NCPA publication "Cottonseed and Its Products."

COPIES OF "Through the Cotton Boll" are teaching fifth grade students in Dallas about cotton and cottonseed products. This bulletin was published by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, in 1938—written by John F. Moloney, now NCPA secretary-treasurer, while he was

But soap production was down five percent, the lowest of record.

Liquid soaps and detergents are not included in the above data. The rapid rise of liquid synthetic detergents continues. In 1956, members of the Association sold 260 million pounds of liquid detergents, nearly 70 percent more than a year earlier. Liquid soap sales in the same period declined to 34 million pounds, about 15 percent less than in 1955.

Soap exports and shipments to U.S. Territories have trended downward in the post-World War II period. From a high of 157 million pounds in 1946, exports and shipments declined each year to 55 million pounds in 1955. Last year they were 59 million pounds, the same as 1954.

• Ginners' Meeting Hits Soil Bank

UNANIMOUS CONDEMNATION of the Soil Bank was voted by Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association at their annual meeting April 8-9 at Vicksburg, Miss.

Ginners said the Soil Bank "will destroy many small communities and seriously affect the governmental structure of each state where cotton is an important phase of farm and family life."

Director Clay Lyle of Mississippi State said cotton farmers are losing up to \$100 an acre on land taken out of production by the Soil Bank.

T. M. Waller, Extension cotton specialist; Norris Blackburn, compress operator; and Sid S. Champion, Mississippi farmer, were among others participating in the program.

John T. Carroll, Gilbert, La., president, presided at the sessions.

New officers will be elected by mail ballot.

Entertainment included a play on the Showboat Sprague, a tour of Vicksburg, a movie and champagne breakfast party for the ladies.

• Plans for Congress In Dallas Made

PLANS for inviting farmers, cotton industry members, businessmen and others to the May 27 meeting of the American Cotton Congress in Dallas were developed at a meeting on April 9. The Dallas Congress meeting will be in the Texas Room of the Baker Hotel.

Effects of the Soil Bank on the economy of cotton communities will be discussed in a program that promises to be of wide interest to crushers, ginners, farmers and businessmen generally.

Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, are co-chairmen for the Dallas meeting. It is one of four to be sponsored this year by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas and co-operating groups. Other Congress sessions will be held June 26 at Sugarland, Aug. 12 at Lubbock and Aug. 19 at Pecos, Texas, as previously announced in The Press.

Publicity and invitational arrangements for the Dallas meeting are being made by representatives of the press, radio, trade associations and Extension Service.

Store Supports Cotton

Cobb's Department Stores, Lubbock, ran page advertisements in the local newspaper recently, pledging support for efforts of National Cotton Council and Plains Cotton Growers to increase cotton use.

"We, as farmers, ginners, oil mills, processors, merchants and customers," the advertisement said in part, "must promote the use of more cotton and its byproducts."

The advertisements appeared when Fisher Rhymes, Council staff member, was conducting "Cotton Breaks" in Lubbock to encourage salespersons to sell cotton.



Cottonseed Meal

(Continued from Page 7)

we operated with approximately 12 percent difference in protein, the oil in cake was virtually the same in both pressrooms. At the time we were doing this work, we felt that there were too many other variables to reach any definite conclusions concerning the advantages of high protein in hydraulic pressroom operations.

"Among other things, we were milling all of the immature and damaged seed in the low-protein pressroom, and we were obviously obtaining much better rolling of the high-protein meats.

"Until the time I left this company, no method of actually evaluating the effect of the high protein had been devised. I have mentioned this experience only because the results are interesting in that they are in conformance with more recent developments. These results might have been significant if we could have properly evaluated and applied what we were doing."

Roots continued by saying that, in the past, most of the ACCO cake was exported from Mexico in slab or flakes. Now, however, several of the mills are selling all of their production domestically as meal. Two of these recently were converted to high-protein operation. Plans call for three more to be converted.

"Of the two plants converted," Roots said, "One is equipped with screw presses with cage extensions, and the other with standard Super Duo Expellers. In both cases the results were even better than our expectations; however, our discussion here will be confined to

the plant equipped with Super Duos. Relatively uniform quality of the seed in the area where this mill is located makes us feel that the results before and after changing to higher-protein may be assumed to be significant.

"Based on our limited experience, we have noted the following results with high-protein pressroom operation:

"(1) Improved tonnage.

"The production of cake per Expeller remained approximately constant as the protein content changed. For an increase in protein from 38 percent to 45 percent we had a corresponding increase in tonnage from 100 to 118 metric tons per day.

"(2) Improved cake color.

"Probably, this factor is of no importance in the U.S., but our market connects a light color with high quality and we have found the finished meal to be much lighter in color when the hulls are removed during the pressing operation.

"(3) Reduced maintenance cost.

"It would be natural to expect a reduction in maintenance equal to the reduction in quality of cake put through the Expellers; however, our observations to date indicate that this saving will greatly exceed the actual percentage reduction in cake weight. Naturally, it will take some time to accumulate accurate data on this subject, but it appears that the maintenance cost will be reduced at least 50 percent and possibly more.

"(4) Improved yield of oil.

"All of our results to date indicate that there is no correlation between protein in cake and oil content. I fully realize that there are always enough uncontrollable variables in oil mill operation to make positive statements hazardous; however, we are safe in saying that we experienced no significant change in oil content with a variation of 10 percent protein in cake.

"At our Delicias mill, we calculate a reduction in the amount of cake passing through the pressroom of 148 pounds per ton of seed, resulting in an additional oil yield of 5.2 pounds.

"(5) Reduced power consumption in pressroom.

"We were unable to detect any increase in Expeller motor loads, so we have assumed a saving of approximately 18 percent in pressroom power consumption. As there is no market (in Mexico) for high-protein material, this is partially offset by the power necessary to produce hull bran required for reduc-

tion of the protein to 38-40 percent as accepted by the market. With present lint prices, however, the fiber plant is independently profitable, permitting the pressroom power saving to be a real gain in revenue."

• **Highly Satisfactory** — Emphasizing his point, the Anderson, Clayton representative concluded with the comment "Our experience with high-protein operation has been highly satisfactory, and as fast as marketing conditions permit, we are going to recommend that all of our plants be equipped to operate with the highest possible protein through our pressrooms."

(In a letter to The Press, Roots made the following additional explanation regarding his remarks at the New Orleans Conference:

"There is one thing that I feel obligated to point out. That is, the subject assigned to me in New Orleans was The Effect of High Protein in Pressroom Operations. This is exactly what I discussed and all of the subject matter can be readily substantiated by accurate data from our mills.

"An unmentioned difficulty in high protein operation is in the hulling and separating room and this we completely ignored, because of the subject assigned.

"This has not proven a serious problem since, as you will note from the data in my talk, we operated more than 20 years ago with an average protein above 48 percent. We have had some trouble here in Mexico in our hulling and separating departments due to the extremely low moisture in seed. In some areas this is as low as five percent. However, we have solved most of our problems and have plans for modifications that should permit us to operate at approximately 50 percent protein without difficulty or loss in our separating room. As a matter of fact, with very modest modifications, we are now operating in the 47-48 percent range with gains in our pressroom operation that many times offset the small loss in efficiency in operation.

"The results referred to above are on relatively low ammonia seed. We feel that the results could be easily duplicated in most parts of the U.S. and probably improved upon in areas where the seed moistures are nine percent or above."

• **Times Are Changing** — The feed industry, and the production of poultry and livestock, are two fields in which conditions are changing rapidly. The soybean industry is ably and aggressively going after new markets, at home and abroad. (For example, half-a-million Italians recently saw a joint USDA-soybean industry exhibit at a fair in Verona—featuring 50 percent soybean meal in mixtures with U.S. grains. The Italian press called the display "the most effective" at the fair; and its popularity brought a decision to repeat the exhibit at Palermo, Italy, in May.)

Ranchers Cotton Oil, Fresno, Calif., recently recognized the importance of this poultry market (doubly important in California because of the distance from soybean supplies and the volume of poultry produced.) This firm published an attractive, well-illustrated bulletin featuring the consistent quali-

belton superior bagging



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Open weave Jute Bagging

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"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

ty of its Bar None Cottonseed Meal for Chickens and Turkeys.

Many cottonseed processors are working closely with USDA, state research institutions and the Educational Service and Research Committee of their own National Cottonseed Products Association. These efforts are looking toward expanding the usefulness of cottonseed meal so that it will be completely useable and fully competitive in any poultry and livestock rations.

Production of uniformly high-quality cottonseed meal is essential for the success of these efforts. There are many reasons to feel that much of this meal in the future should have 50 percent protein.

New Product

HERCULES ANNOUNCES NEW PESTICIDE

A new pesticide effective for cotton pests and for insects on other crops is announced by Hercules Powder Co.

The new agricultural chemical is called "Navadel" and will be available commercially to some of the nation's farmers this year, Dr. W. R. Diveley, a Hercules research chemist, said.

Tested by USDA, states and Hercules over a period of years under the code number Hercules 528, the new pesticide is already recommended by various state authorities for use on cotton. Results indicate it will be useful on citrus and deciduous fruits, grapes, vegetables, and ornamentals. It has also been effective in controlling cattle ticks.

It effectively controls leafhoppers, thrips, leaf miners, and mites of various types. "Navadel" not only kills these pests soon after being applied, but has a longlasting residual effectiveness. The pesticide destroys not only adults but also the eggs of mites, thus preventing new generations from hatching, Hercules reports.

When the materials were used according to recommendations no damage to the treated plants was observed. "Navadel" possesses also a lower degree of toxicity to warm-blooded animals than most phosphate insecticides now on the market. Applicators are advised, however, to follow the normal precautions used in handling phosphate-type insecticides.

The pesticide will be available for either dusts or spray. Depending on the type of insect and whether dusts or sprays are used, it is effective in a range of from one-quarter to one-half pound of actual material per acre.

Land Preparation Delayed

Land preparation, and cotton planting where started, have been delayed over much of the Cotton Belt by rains and wet soils, U.S. Weather Bureau reports indicate.

Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, East Texas and parts of New Mexico reported weather hampering farm work. California areas were making fair progress except where winds were doing damage.

■ CARLYLE NEWBERRY, president, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been elected a director of Gonzales State Bank.

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combined annual capacity in excess of 4,000,000 tons. Write for new Bulletin 2515, *Blaw-Knox Plants and Processes for the Fats and Oils Industry.*



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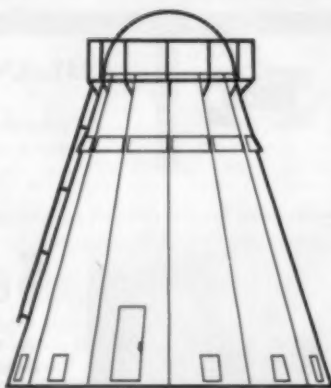
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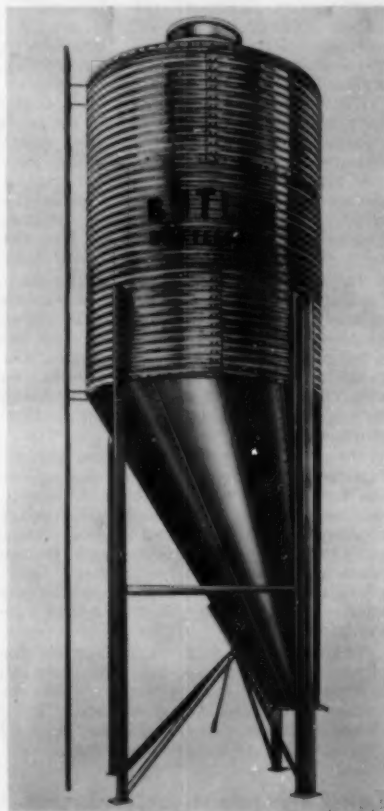
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New Product

BUTLER ANNOUNCES TWO NEW MODELS OF STEEL TANKS

Two new models of corrugated galvanized steel tanks for the storage and automatic movement of feed, grain and other materials stored in bulk have been announced by the Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo. The new tanks will be on display at the National Feed Industry Show in Chicago, May 1-3.

Pictured is one of the new additions to the Butler line of Bulk-O-Matic tanks, a six-foot diameter side draw-off hopper model, designed to handle hard-to-flow bulk feeds with ease. The new side draw-off hopper design makes it possible to handle newer types of high-fat-content feeds that tend to "bridge" and hang up in conventional bulk equipment. A longer hopper, with one side vertical and in line with the tank side wall, gives greatly improved flow characteristics to this new tank, for installa-

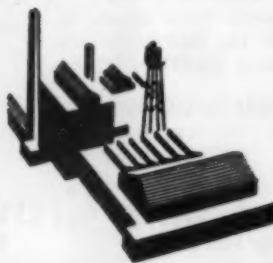


tion on the farm or at feed dealers. Tank side walls stay sanitary and there is no danger of feed ingredients soaking into the walls and molding to contaminate the next load, the manufacturer says.

This six-foot diameter side draw-off model bulk storage tank is available in four sizes 3.8, 5.3, 6.8 and 8.3 tons. Overall heights range from 14-feet eight-inches to 22-feet eight-inches.

The second new model is a nine-foot diameter center draw-off hopper tank that provides bulk storage up to 25 tons for dealers and mills at one-half the present welded tank storage costs. All normal flowing feeds can now get the

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maximum protection quality steel construction affords for less than \$25 per ton. Galvanized steel side walls will not absorb ingredients or moisture to change feed formula or contaminate the next batch.

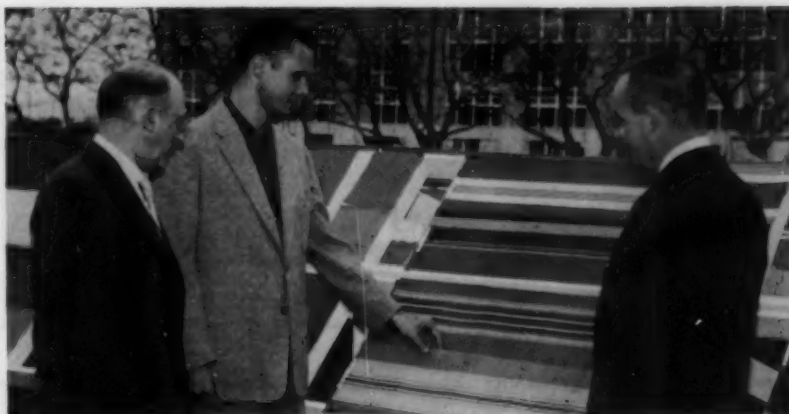
The nine-foot diameter center draw-off model bulk storage tank is available in five sizes: 11, 14.4, 17.8, 21.1 and 24.5 tons. Overall heights range from 16-feet eight-inches to 27-feet four-inches.

Bulk-O-Matic storage tanks have 60 degree slope suspended hoppers braced to 4" x 4" x 1/4" angle iron legs. Hoppers are equipped with 14" round easy action slide valves to regulate the flow of feed. An optional cylindrical "boot" that attaches to the hopper bottom beneath the slide valve can be equipped with automatic unloading auger that can be easily adjusted from a horizontal position to 45 degrees. Pneumatic loading accessories are also available.

Butler bulk storage tanks are shipped ready to assemble. Instructions enable anyone to assemble the tanks with a minimum of time and without any special tools, the firm points out.

Flaxseed To Be Sold

Disposition of any 1956 crop flaxseed taken over under the price support program will start immediately after loans mature on April 30, USDA announces. Limited quantities will be offered periodically for export sale on a competitive bid basis. Flaxseed also will be offered for domestic sale. Offers and information will be handled through Minneapolis offices of Commodity Stabilization Service.



Fabric Undergoes Weather Tests

W. L. PATTON, center, recently appointed research fellow for the Canvas Products Association International, inspects a sample of treated awning fabric now undergoing weather exposure tests. Also pictured are E. Hinshaw Gordon, right, also of the Association, and Ralph J. Brysson, chemist at the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans. Patton and Brysson are engaged in the project to improve the durability of canvas products.

New Bulletin

MARGARINE AND SHORTENING DATA FROM CENSUS

Statistics on margarine, shortening and miscellaneous food preparations have been published from the 1954 Census of Manufacturers by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Bulletin MC-20H contains the data

and may be obtained for 20 cents from field offices or the headquarters of the Department of Commerce in Washington.

Purina Plans Plant

Ralston Purina Co. is building a new feed plant at Memphis. Yearly capacity will be about 100,000 tons.



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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• April 25-27 — American Cotton Shippers' annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

• April 29-May 1—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association directors' and allied industry representatives' meeting. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. Edward H. Bush, 3724 Race St., Dallas, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 27—American Cotton Congress. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Sessions also will be held June 26 at Sugarland, Texas; Aug. 12 at Lubbock; and Aug. 19 at Pecos, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 12-14 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 5.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer.

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North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. Carl Meriwether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, secretary-treasurer.

• Aug. 26-29 — National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association joint convention. Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis. H. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

1958

• March 4-5—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Cortez, El Paso, Texas. Sponsored by Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• April 14-16—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 21-23—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Memphis. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• June 23-24—Joint convention, North Carolina and South Carolina Crushers' Associations. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• Oct. 20-22—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Chicago. For information, write AOCS headquarters, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

To Glamourize Industry

Glamourizing the textile industry is the objective of plans announced by the Joint Textile Alumni Association, New York. More than 250 textile industry leaders participated in a dinner meeting planning the program.

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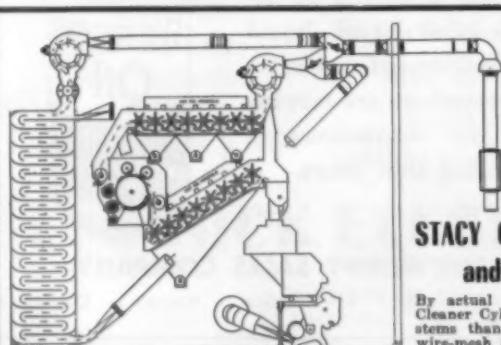
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Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

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Dallas, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

laugh it off

Rear Rank Rudy was wandering through the big department store when a saleslady hailed him. "May I help you, young man?" And Rudy answered pronto: "No thanks, lady, I ain't ever seen so many things before that I could do without."

Two college freshmen were gloomily discussing what form of work would supply them with a livelihood after graduation.

"Well, I've always thought I'd like to be a doctor," said one. "Specialize in something or other—obstetrics, maybe."

"Obstetrics?" scoffed the other. "At the rate science is going, you'd no sooner get boned up on it when—bingo!—somebody'd find a cure for it!"

Two cave men chanced to bump into each other one Stone Age afternoon.

"You know, old boy," said one, "Gertie Glug is going around telling everybody that you're madly in love with her."

"My, how that woman exaggerated," said his friend. "I may have given her one or two clips on the chin—but that's all there is to it."

The car crunched to a stop on the busy parkway as the driver noticed a lady standing beside a car, looking helplessly at a flat tire.

"Oh, thank you," she murmured gratefully, as the driver came over and started removing the tire. "I don't know a blessed thing about these things."

"You don't have to, ma'am," he answered. "It's no job for a lady."

After the tire was changed the woman put her finger up to her lips.

"Let the jack down easy, won't you?" she whispered. "My husband's taking a nap in the back seat."

A girdle is a device to keep an unfortunate situation from spreading.

After a long series of political speeches on the radio, the speaker asked a friend, "How did you like my last speech?"

"Your last? How sensible of you!"

A city couple visiting a country couple, old friends who had taken over a general store in the Ozarks, were helping out in the emporium when a local family, shabby, toilworn, and furrowed of brow, trooped in. After they had made a few modest purchases and trooped out, the visiting lady asked the resident lady, "What do poor souls like that do for a living up here in the winter?"

"Oh," said her hostess, "they record hillbilly songs for Decca."

A lady approached the clerk in the police station and said she wanted to swear out a warrant for a man's arrest.

"What does he look like?" asked the clerk. "Has he a mustache?"

"I couldn't say," answered the lady, "but if he does he keeps it shaved off."

A woman reported the disappearance of her husband to the police.

"Is there any message you wish to give your husband if we find him?"

"Yes," she replied, eagerly, "tell him mother didn't come after all."

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ALL COLORS

Personnel Changes Made at Western Cottonoil Co.

In line with recent organizational changes, Ben R. Barbee, president of Western Cottonoil Co., Southland Cotton Oil Co., and Paymaster Feed Mills, announces that C. M. Chapman, formerly head accountant of Western Cottonoil Co., has been named as comptroller for the three divisions.

Chapman, who is in his twenty-sixth year with the organization started with the company at Winters, Texas. His college education was at Trinity University. The family includes his wife Evelyn, and two children, Lyenve 17, and John Morris 10.



C. M. CHAPMAN

W. D. Watkins, general manager of Western Cottonoil Co., has named Howard Gillum as head accountant of that division.

Gillum, who is approaching his tenth year with the company, attended Texas A&M and Southwestern University, taking his degree from the latter. He and his wife have two sons, Steve 14 and Randy 13.

Earl Bergquist, whose prior post was with the Western Cottonoil Co. accounting department, has been announced as head accountant of the Paymaster Feed Mills Division, according to W. A. Williams, general manager. Bergquist, a graduate of Trinity University, began his association with the organization in 1950. The Bergquist family includes his wife Betty, and their two daughters, Chris six and one-half and Jan five.

Western Cottonoil Co., Southland Cotton Oil Co., and Paymaster Feed Mills are all divisions of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc.

Mills Cut Operations

Curtailment in textile production continues, with M. Lowenstein & Sons and Erwin Mills announcing a Monday after Easter holiday shutdown. Pacolet Manufacturing Co. has announced a four-day week schedule. Mill cotton consumption and spindle operations, Census Bureau reports indicate, have been running about 10 percent below a year ago; and many synthetic producers have had reduced sales.

In South Plains Area

Maid Had To Make Cotton Dress

Proof that cotton is benefitting from promotion is found in the following story, which Roy Forkner, Lubbock, president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, told at a recent meeting. Forkner, who has been a leader in South Plains Maid of Cotton promotional work as well as other activities, described the first Maid of Cotton contest in that area, seven years ago. First job faced by the 1950 South Plains Maid, he said, was to make her own cotton evening dress, because she couldn't find one in Lubbock stores.

More Meal Fed Broilers; Don't Use for Layers

Cottonseed meal is being used in increasing quantities for broilers and turkeys on the West Coast, but should not be used as yet in laying rations. These facts are emphasized in a recent letter to California oil mills from the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association; and in a news release issued by Dr. C. R. Grau, University of California research worker. (For more on cottonseed meal in poultry rations, see article starting on Page 7 of this issue.)

"Increased interest in cottonseed meal for broiler and turkey rations," the Educational Service points out, "has caused some feed manufacturers to include some cottonseed meal in egg laying rations. Active gossip in cottonseed meal will cause egg yolk discoloration and there is a danger in including it in egg rations until additional information is available. Costly results from use of cottonseed meal in egg rations could endanger the position of cottonseed meal in all poultry rations for several years.

"In order to prevent this mistake, Doctor Grau has issued a release warning that cottonseed meal should not be included in egg laying rations. In the release he has pointed out that cottonseed meal may be used in rations fed broilers and turkeys. He has also called attention to the fact that current research promises to make cottonseed meal safe for future use in egg rations."

Delta Ladies Boosting Cotton Clothing

Delta women are again boosting cotton for the Delta Council annual meeting, according to Mrs. W. M. Yandell, Vance, Miss., chairman of the Council's women's committee. The meeting will be held in Cleveland, May 9, on the Delta State College Campus.

Mrs. Yandell has mailed a letter to all Delta Council members, their wives and families, urging them to wear cotton on Delta Day. "As our No. 1 source of income, cotton is of vital importance to all people in Mississippi," she said. "People of the Delta Council area, more than any other group, should use every opportunity to promote the use of cotton and cotton products. The best method of promotion is personal use."

Missouri Producers Plan 1957 Cotton Contest

Missouri Cotton Producers' Association will sponsor a Deltawide Three-Bale-Per-Acre Contest again this year, says Roger F. Rhodes, Association president.

The 1957 contest is open to any grade or high school student, enrolled in 4-H or FFA, who will be responsible for producing his own cotton crop. All interested students are urged to discuss the contest with their 4-H leader or vocational agriculture instructor.

Instructions and a complete set of rules for the contest will be available through project supervisors throughout the counties of the Missouri Delta. Entry blanks must be filed with the MCPA not later than June 15.

Test Soybean Germination

North Carolina buyers should be extra careful about the germination of 1957 soybean planting seed, the State Department of Agriculture warns. Many seed samples are showing less than 70 percent germination. Germination checks and approved seed treatment to prevent further deterioration are recommended.

Arizona Recommends Lee

Lee is the only soybean recommended for Arizona, D. D. Rubis and K. C. Hamilton, University of Arizona, point out. Their recommendations are found in a report, "1956 Oilseed Crop Tests." Preliminary test results are summarized in the report, which does not yet recommend sesame as an oilseed for Arizona.



Assistant Engineer Named

GEORGE H. ABERNATHY, Davis, Calif., has been named assistant engineer at New Mexico Experiment Station. He succeeds Lambert Wilkes, who has joined the Texas A&M staff. Abernathy obtained his B.S. degree in agricultural engineering from New Mexico A&M in 1952 and his M.E. degree from the University of California in 1956. He has been on the California Experiment Station staff since 1955 conducting research on farm machinery.



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Program Hearings Significant**—Don't overlook significance of current Washington hearings on future cotton programs, despite unlikelihood of passage this year. The pot will be kept boiling until something new is cooked up, compromised, and acted upon, perhaps next year.

Cotton committee hearings in the House, meantime, are indicative of future directions . . . who is lining up with whom, and for what. In general, it looks like a struggle between two approaches: One, a program of high supports, but accompanied by direct subsidy payments to growers to keep market prices down to competitive levels at home and abroad; two, a program that envisions reduced supports, vigorous promotion and research to increase demand and bring larger acreage allotments.

Approach No. 1 is taken in the cotton legislation offered by Representative Bob Poage, Texas Democrat. Continued hearings on the Poage bill have featured some hard-cutting testimony, both in favor and against. Idea of the legislation is to put loan floors at 75 percent of parity, but to guarantee growers 90 percent. The difference between 75 percent of parity or the market price, whichever is higher, and 90 percent of parity, would be made up by direct payments.

Payments to a single operator could be no more than \$10,000.

Poage introduced similar legislation last year, but it contained one gimmick that lost the Texas legislator some influential backing: That was a provision which would have financed grower payments by a tax on all textiles, synthetics and others besides cotton.

This section of his last year's legislation is missing from Poage's current proposal. That fact accounts in part for the mounting favor the Poage bill is finding in some quarters. Those pushing for the legislation now include the Atlantic Cotton Association, the Farmers' Union, the Alabama Cotton Hardship Committee, and Old Cotton Belt Association.

• **Direct Payment Opposition**—Formidable opposition to the direct-payment idea, as expected, has now been voiced by USDA officials and leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation. USDA assistant secretary, Marvin L. McLain, told the House Agricultural Committee that direct payments would hurt growers in the long run.

The Department estimates, said McLain, that the Poage program would cost some \$200 million annually, in addition to other costs. Poage's estimate of payment costs is higher than the Department's, or about \$290 million. But, says the Texan, that would be it. There would be no losses on CCC loans, and no Soil Bank for cotton.

The cost of all present devices being used to shore up cotton amounts to more

than \$400 million per year, advocates of the Poage approach point out.

Farm Bureau opposition to the bill is adamant, and the farm organization's estimates of its payment costs run as high as \$375 million per year. And "even this large expenditure would not necessarily eliminate" the need for an export subsidy, the House committee was told by John C. Lynn, Farm Bureau legislative director.

"Thus," added Lynn, "the total cost of maintaining a market for 14 million bales of cotton under the approach suggested by HR 877 (Poage's bill) could approximate \$450 million per year without making any provision for the expansion of our total cotton market."

• **Undesirable Substitute**—He declared that production payments are "undesirable as a substitute for price supports or as a method of bringing income into agriculture."

"We also object to the payment approach because it makes farmers dependent on appropriations from the Congress for their net income and possibly even for a part of their costs," Lynn continued. "This would put farmers in a precarious position, because what Congress can give it also can withhold."

Nonetheless, Lynn said, the Farm Bureau does believe that a thorough review of present cotton programs is needed, because they are "not solving cotton's basic problems although we currently are succeeding in reducing the accumulated surplus at a fairly satisfactory rate."

• **Meetings Discuss Program**—The Farm Bureau, meantime, is holding a series of four regional meetings across the Cotton Belt to discuss present cotton programs and those "that might be offered producers as an alternative . . ."

Spokesmen for the Farm Bureau in

Washington insist the meetings are "wide open" for new ideas. But it is pretty plain that the organization's leadership has its mind made up.

"Frankly," we were told by an informed staffer for the Farm Bureau, "we think a possible alternative is lower price support with an increase in acreage, perhaps even next year."

"We want to offer growers some way out of the allotment trap, and we want to get a program going while things are better as they are now, so that we don't have to go through the same troubles again that we have recently been through."

Farm Bureau plan is to come before Congress about mid-May with the results of its present series of meetings shaped into specific proposals. The regional Farm Bureau meetings include one at Dallas on April 24 and Phoenix on April 22. Earlier sessions were scheduled for Memphis on April 19, and Columbia, S.C., on April 17.

• **Cotton-Corn Relationship**—While the future of cotton was being debated, the Senate rejected a new program for corn as the House had done before it. The cotton talk, and the corn action, are intimately related.

The corn legislation failed to pass because it lacked backing from the Cotton South. The corn bill, commented Louisiana's Allen Ellender, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, "would have done nothing more than to open the gate to even greater corn production, higher costs to our government for the price support and Soil Bank programs, and further aggravation of our already-huge corn surplus. I am proud of the part I played in its defeat."

Pride in this case, some farm leaders think, may "goeth before a fall."

Fact is that the serious Farm Bloc split on corn may well be projected into future programs for cotton, and all other commodities. The bitter struggle with the corn legislation already has led to considerable apathy on Capitol Hill toward all farm bills.

Still-pending bills on important trade programs to move farm surpluses, among others, are moving slowly.

• **Cotton Exports Bright**—The immediate outlook for cotton exports continues bright. Even USDA has now adjusted its sights upward, and predicts that

(Continued on Page 36)

If March Means Anything

Long Drouth Is Ending . . . Maybe

THE LONG DROUTH in the Midwest just might be ending, if the past history of weather patterns is followed. Cautiously, Wayne C. Palmer of the U.S. Weather Bureau points out that a wet March, such as that of 1957, has usually marked the end of a drouth in previous dry periods.

Seventy years of Kansas records show the following:

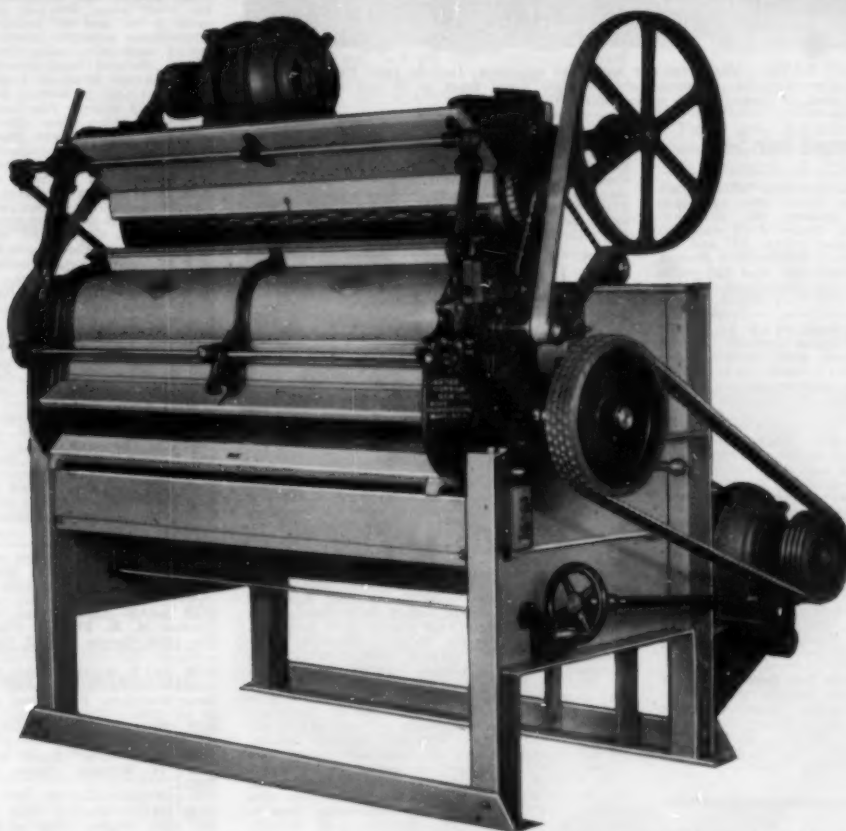
Three out of four wet Marches (150 percent of normal precipitation or more) have been associated with a change toward more normal precipitation.

Very dry Marches (less than half of normal) were followed by below normal

weather in about three-fourths of the periods studied.

A chart based on these facts, prepared by the Weather Bureau, shows that the drouth may be ending over much of Kansas, West Texas and Oklahoma, Central and East Texas. The same index, however, offers no hope of an end to dry weather in the Big Bend area of Texas, western Nebraska and South Dakota.

"This chart," says the Weather Bureau, "should not be interpreted as a forecast, but . . . as an experimental evaluation of some climatological relationships which will bear further study."



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RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-bi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete moderns prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Aluminum tanks; Niagara oil cooling unit complete with heat exchanger, condenser, compressor, pumps, motors and electrical starting equipment; #10 J. Marley cooler tower; Allison Chalmers rotary steam drier; Gibbs filtration unit complete; Model G-4 Carter gyrator screen; de-aerating tray type feed water heater; Jacobsen feed grinder complete with 10 h.p. T.E.F.C. motor; stainless steel lightning mixers; Toledo and Fairbanks scales; Richardson scales; meal coolers; #46 Eureka combination stocking type dust collectors; bucket elevators; handbelt and portable bag conveyors; Rockwell-Conserville blowers; U.S. Hoffman blower; motors; all in A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. 72" and 85" cockers. Butters milling machines. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 50" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Spores & Cook Machinery Co., 150 Howell St., Telephone RT-5868, Dallas, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTOR SALE!

Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors
3/60/220-440/2300 Volts

H.P.	Type	Speed	Price
300	Slipring	900	\$3500
200	Slipring	900	New 3152
200	Slipring	720	2360
150	Slipring	900	New 2590
150	Slipring	900	1566
200	Sq. Cage	900	1481
150	Sq. Cage	900	1190
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1100
100	Sq. Cage	1200	755
100	Sq. Cage	900	679
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	899
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	564
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	390

All Sizes and Types Motors Up to 800 H.P. in Stock. LOAN MOTORS AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors of
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INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUTler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—One #4 Helm cake breaker with extra set rolls. A-1 condition, \$250.—McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, McAlester, Oklahoma.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Cotton gin and corn sheller in good condition. Contact Steve S. Michalec, Jr., Community Gin, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4261, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—One complete 14' Hardwicke-Etter all-steel bur machine with 5-cylinder hot air cleaner, and 7-cylinder cleaner with all bypasses.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 saw Continental F3 brush, 5-90 Gulletts, 4-80 glass front Cen-Tennials, 15-80 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 5-80 1947 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continental, 5-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus, Feeders: 15-40" Super V-drive Mitchells, 5-80 Lummus LEF, 4-70 Lummus MEF, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells. Driers: One Murray Big Reel, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner, one 18-shelf Gullett. Cleaners: One 4-cylinder V-drive Stacy airline, one 6-cylinder 72" Continental, one 66" Mitchell Jembo, one 53" Mitchell Jembo, one 6-cylinder 8 foot wide Lummus, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-72" Gullett down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 5-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Gullett, 1-52" Continental, 1-38" Stacy, 1-43" Stacy. Bur machines: One steel double 8' Murray with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-10' Continental. Engines: One V-8 230 h.p. L. Reel, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw double moting automatic Lummus gin stands with glass fronts. Five Lummus Super-jet lint cleaners with lint flue and Hartzell fan. One short stroke Murray tramper, one short stroke EJ tramper, one long stroke EJ tramper. One 1949 Model, right hand, up-packing, all-steel Continental press with by-pass ram. One left-hand, steel-bound, up-packing Murray press in good condition. One 58" all-steel Lummus condenser. One Lummus press pump. One Continental four-trough drier. One Murray big reel drier, one 52" Hardwicke-Etter separator. One 300 h.p. electric motor complete with grids and starter. All of the above machinery has been completely rebuilt and painted and looks like new.—R. W. Kimbell, Phone 3572 or 3351, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14' steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, 72" bush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52% Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 7½" Continental separator complete with vacuum, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, Mitchell Jembo complete with discharge hoods, steel supports, blow-in hood, for use with tower drier. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—One 14' all-steel center feed Lummus bur extractor with 5-cylinder 8' cleaner, 16 unit thermo cleaner, 72" late type separator.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 F3 Continental gins, electric, steel, irrigated, \$140,000, \$30,000 cash. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter, electric, irrigated, \$65,000, \$30,000 cash. 4-80 Murray steel, electric, big irrigation, \$95,000, \$35,000 cash. 4-80 F3 Continental, electric, steel machinery, \$105,000, \$40,000 cash. 5-90 Cen-Tennial, electric, steel, irrigated, \$30,000, half cash. These gins well equipped lint cleaners, etc.—W. T. Raybon, Porter 2-1605, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—4-80 saw Continental F-3 brush and several batteries of late model 60-saw air blast gins. Mitchell convertible and Super units in 60" and 66" lengths. Mitchell and Hardwicke-Etter conveyor distributors. Steel cleaners: 6-, 12- and 16-cylinder Stacey, 4-cylinder Continental, 7- and 9-cylinder Hardwicke-Etters and one 4-section Mitchell Jembo cleaner, extractor, drier unit and 12" Murray 3-cylinder after cleaner. One No. 18 Murray Big Reel with new screen and parallel setting, one 24-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower and Government type towers in any size. Separators and press pumps in practically all makes. Five late model Murray saw type lint cleaners. Murray and Lummus 14' steel bur machines. New fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment and hundreds of other excellent items for your choice selection. For your largest, oldest, and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day 2-5141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray gins with new style ribs. 5-60" Super Mitchells with V-belts. One 50" 1956 Model Stacy separator.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Company, Box 456, Phone 3572 or 3351, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—To be moved from present location, 4-80 complete cotton gin plant, gin building and cotton houses. For description write D. T. Hurley, Cooper, Texas.

GINNER will retire if you will purchase my plant on the plains.—Box YC, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 8-8585, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1956 Model Murray saw type lint cleaners—only 1,500 bales have gone through these machines. Re-worked to 1957 models. Make us an offer.—Farmers Gin Assn., G. W. Koonce, Mgr., Phone Jackson 4-2505, Fort Laval, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-66" Super Mitchell, 1949 models.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray steel gin building, 120' x 24', plus wagon shed and press porch.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One Superblast Standard 40" suction fan made by Boardman Co., Oklahoma City, including one G-E 10 h.p., 3PH, 220-240 speed 1450-1740 motor with starter condition perfect.—Padre Island Co., Inc., Box 8366, 2924 Morris, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-14' all-steel bur machine. V-belt drive, 1952 model. 1-25" Hardwicke-Etter bur fan.—R. M. Fought, Phone 2292, Box 165, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Everything about a gin. Have 1955 tower drier and heater; 4 motors complete, dropper and 15" pipe with connections. Belts run 160 bales.—Gus Wolman, Caldwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Moss Super-Cleanmaster lint cleaners with by-passes, electric motors. These machines are in good shape and the price is \$10,000 each. Contact Mr. R. E. Hilburn or Mr. Norman McDaniel at Lovington, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—New Murray fans, separators, press pumps, droppers, ram assemblies, tramper brake assemblies, right angle drives, saw cylinders and saws, suction and Y-valves, grid bar assemblies for cleaners.—Consolidated Gin Supply Company, Distributors of Murray-Mitchell-Moss Repair Parts, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Long box, all-steel, down packing press with E.J. tramper and pump. Good condition—\$5,000.—Box AA, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good used all-steel modern gin plants to be moved.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Hardwicke-Etter long or short stroke tramper.—Howard & Jones, Moody, Texas.

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—4-80 Continental gin stands, brush type. Prefer late model. Must be reasonably priced. Will pay cash. One impact cleaner, one dropper, 12" or 14" bur machine.—Wied Gin, Shiner, Texas.

WANTED—4-80 Mitchell or Continental distributor for left-hand gin.—James Bowlin, La Feria, Texas.

WANTED—5-80 late model Murray gin fronts. 2-50" Hardwicke-Ester incline cleaners. Either five and seven, or seven and nine cylinders. Please state price and model. Call or write Jerry C. Gerik, Aquilla Gin Co., Phone 4911, Aquilla, Texas.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all types of late model gin machinery, no junk.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Cotton gin in lower Rio Grande Valley to manage for percent of profit or for salary, with or without crew. Ten years experience as ginner and cotton classifier. If interested please notify Box ML, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Qualified gin manager desires position as cotton gin manager, or gin superintendent. Has had managerial, erection, engineering, and some marketing experience. Best references. Prefer Arizona or West Texas.—Box DL, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Married man 53 years old with 30 years experience as manager and repairman. Am capable of repairing any make of gin. Sober and can furnish good reference.—Box KC, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, .11t lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,000; RK1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$4,000; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One used Continental 2-cylinder diesel engine, Type 4, Model C, 110 h.p., 325 RPM, serial 3969, in good running condition, runs now. Gin being rebuilt, need more power, reason for selling. Contact us for price. Still assembled.—Taylor Machinery Company, P. O. Box 2846, DeSoto Station, Phone: Day 37-4356, Night 34-0666, Memphis, Tennessee.

OFFERING subject to prior sale: Approximately 75 bales new lute cotton covers slightly water stained, 55 patterns per bale. Priced for quick sale. Write or wire Island City Iron & Supply, Inc., Phone 3-4493, P. O. Box 3038, 71st and Postoffice, Galveston, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1210-12A Minneapolis-Moline 220 maximum horsepower natural gas engine. Excellent condition with less than 2,000 hours total time. Spray header and V-belt drives included. All at \$3,000.—E. D. Gregory, Phone 2612, Parkdale, Arkansas.

DO YOU need a good used engine? I have the following for sale: One 4-cylinder Le Roi gas engine with starting auxiliary gas engine ignitor dual Hi Tension mag. Clutch with 18 x 16 pulley; one MM Model 8EV 4-cylinder natural gas engine, clutch pulley 18 x 12; one Allis Chalmers 6-cylinder 150 hp 1200 rpm with clutch and electric starter, 10" x 10 groove D-Belt drive.—Contact Glen Wright, Box 250, Morrilton, Ark.

SuPima Story Featured

SuPima's success story was the subject of a feature article in The Wall Street Journal on April 18. The article traced developments, familiar to readers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, through which competitive pricing and promotion converted a surplus to a shortage of the long staple cotton. An editorial on the same page contrasts the SuPima policy with the high-support program generally prevailing.

Soybean Shippers To Meet

Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers' Association will hold its annual meeting Aug. 6-7 at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Paul C. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark., secretary-treasurer, has announced.

Department Bill Killed

A proposal to eliminate the present Texas Department of Agriculture and substitute an appointive group has been pigeonholed by the Texas House agricultural committee.

"It's dead; there's no doubt about it," said Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, who opposes the proposal.

Allied Mills Names Three New Plant Managers

Three personnel promotions have been announced by L. T. Murphy, vice-president in charge of feed production for Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago.

They are: Leonard F. Dienell, plant manager at Memphis; Harris T. Lyons, new manager at Peoria, Ill.; and Morris T. Gilmore, assistant plant manager at Omaha.

■ MRS. MAXIE HELMS is carrying on the office duties of Carolinas' Ginners Association, Bennettsville, S.C., until a successor to Clyde R. Allen, resigned, is appointed.



COMB-MATIC

CLEANING

a new feature of all

MOSS

LINT CLEANERS

means higher grades — more customers — greater profits

- ☆ Gives precise "textile-type" combing found only in Moss Lint Cleaners!
- ☆ Cleans, combs, blooms and blends cotton more perfectly than ever before!
- ☆ Designed by Moss-Gordin, originators of true combing in lint cleaners!
- ☆ Proves that Moss Lint Cleaners continue to lead the field in performance!

THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO CHANCE WHEN YOU INVEST IN A MOSS LINT CLEANER

MOSS-GORDIN

LINT CLEANER CO.

3116 Main Street
Dallas, Texas

1132 S. Third Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas

• Ginners Have Field Day at Chickasha

GINNERS of Oklahoma were guests April 12 at the annual Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Field Day at the Cotton Research Station at Chickasha.

E. S. Oswalt, superintendent, was in charge of the meeting. E. W. Schroeder and C. V. Phagan presided at the morning and afternoon sessions. Clay Potts was in charge of the noon barbecue served the visitors.

Participants on the program included Dr. Luther H. Brannon, Oklahoma Extension director; Dr. John M. Green, Jay G. Porterfield, E. M. Smith and Warren Taylor, of the staffs at Oklahoma A&M and Chickasha; and Samuel C. Mayne, Jr., assistant director, Anderson, Clayton & Co. fiber and spinning laboratory, Houston.

Fewer Farm Workers

Arkansas lost 46 percent of its farm workers from 1930 to 1956, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis estimates. Farm production, however, rose 134 percent.

Data on Cotton Released

Census of 1954 information on cotton, rayon and related manufactures is available in Bulletin MC-22B. It may be obtained for 20 cents from Department of Commerce field offices or headquarters in Washington.

Poor Eli Whitney

They Think He Invented The Gin Mill

Eli Whitney would be astounded to learn what many Americans think he invented. The "gin mill," horseracing, the steamboat, sewing machine, auto, printing and sulphur drugs were credited to him by persons answering a recent poll by Dr. George Gallup's American Institute of Public Opinion. However, 58 percent of the adults polled did correctly identify him as the inventor of the cotton gin.

ACCO Sales May Increase

Gross sales of Anderson, Clayton & Co. are expected to approach or even exceed \$1 billion this fiscal year, the Wall Street Journal recently forecast. This would compare with \$824 million in the fiscal year ended last July. The financial publication estimated the firm's capital expenditures for new plants and equipment this fiscal year at about the same as a year ago—nearly \$11 million.

■ C. H. MATTHEWS, Eagle Lake, Texas, farmer and ranchman, has been elected chairman of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

New Mexico Farmers Will Produce S-1 Seed

Dona Ana County, N.M., farmers will produce their own long staple S-1 cotton planting seed in the future. They're planting 2,200 pounds of foundation seed and 10,000 pounds of registered seed on strictly isolated acres. With the 150 pounds of USDA breeders' seed to be increased by New Mexico A&M College this season, this will give New Mexico growers 384,600 pounds of long staple S-1 seed to plant in 1958.

Soybean Firm Sold

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, has bought from Drackett Co., Cincinnati, the firm's isolated soy protein business and facilities at Evendale, Ohio. R. G. Brierly, ADM vice-president, will operate the business, which employs about 200 persons. Isolated proteins are used in making adhesives for paper manufacture, as an emulsion stabilizer in waterbase paints, and in soups, icings, meringues and baby foods.

USDA Warning on Cyst

Soybeans should not be planted on land infested with the soybean cyst nematode. USDA warns that soybeans and root crops on such land can spread the nematode. This root pest has been found in North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas.



S&S

means Selection and Service...

Selecting the best power for your gin requires the impartial evaluation that only a large organization with varied experience can give. Stewart & Stevenson handles diesel, gas and butane and our first interest is to find the most suitable power for your needs.

Consult Stewart & Stevenson in the planning stage. Rely on Stewart & Stevenson for the installation. Be confident that Stewart & Stevenson's extensive service organization will stand behind your installation... always.



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HAVING TROUBLE WITH GIN COMPRESSED BALES?



Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginners put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

Just What Can You Do About It?

Use the approved method of moisture restoration developed and recommended by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory. With a Statifier at the lint slide restoring 6 to 8 pounds of moisture per bale, you can consistently turn out neat, full-weight bales. Write today for detailed information about the Statifier units with the new, completely dependable "Magic Wand" control.



CABLE: KEMGAS

Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.

2516 ERSKINE STREET
P.O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas

Porter 2-2894

The GINNER'S PAGE

office and yard supplies PAPER TAGS

RED Tags for Fire Packed Bales Only

This year The National Cotton Council is urging ginnermen, warehousemen, crushers and others to use RED tags only for identifying fire-packed bales. We are cooperating in the industrywide fire-prevention campaign and recommend that you use Blue, Green, Yellow, Manila or any color other than Red this year. We will furnish Red tags if you order them; however, we urge you to use some other color if possible.



Shown is 6H style tag (actual size) with metal eyelet. Our standard colors are: Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and Manila, but can furnish any color. When ordering tags please give number of coupons desired, numbering arrangement, and exact wording to be printed on tags. Send sample tag for copy when possible.

ANY style tag you prefer is available, including the Form 1 Government Tag (also known as the Smith-Doxey Tag).

MANILA

	Per 1000
1000.....	\$32.26
2000.....	21.37
3000.....	17.68
5000.....	15.60
10,000.....	11.78
25,000.....	8.99
50,000.....	8.15

COLORED

	Per 1000
1000.....	\$34.29
2000.....	23.33
3000.....	19.50
5000.....	17.22
10,000.....	13.18
25,000.....	10.21
50,000.....	9.22

WIRES & WIRING SCHEDULE

	7 1/2 in. (single)	12 in. (double)
23 gauge steel	\$2.42 per M	\$2.70 per M
21 gauge steel	2.75 per M	3.00 per M
21 gauge copper	3.18 per M	4.48 per M

Gin Ticket Form 13.

This ticket printed in two colors, 3 tickets to page, also in black only, 4 tickets to page. Bound 250 duplicate sets to book. Prices for two color tickets:

500—	\$10.00
1000—	\$16.95
1500—	\$21.80
2000—	\$27.00
3000—	\$36.45
5000—	\$54.35

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FINE (THEY OR AGENTS OF PROVIDENT)

La Grange Ginning & Milling Co.
La Grange, Texas

I hereby certify that while this cotton was in my possession, no foreign substance of any kind was placed in it with the intent to defraud.

Owner _____, 19____

Farm _____

Card No. _____ County _____

Bale No. _____ Bale Weight _____

National Cotton Council - - - - - Per Bale \$ _____ 10__

Seed Bought _____ Lbs. at \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

Seed Caught _____ Lbs. at \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

Ginning \$ _____ Wrapping \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

Rebate Paid by Check No. _____ Amount \$ _____

Weigher _____

NO. _____

GROSS _____

TARE _____

NET _____

Ginning Paid | Ginning Charged

Form 13

WE CAN ALSO FURNISH: Metal Bale Tags • Gin Tickets • Checks • Ledgers • Marking Ink • Knives
Cotton Hooks • Pencils • Payroll Forms • Letterheads • Printed Forms of All Kinds

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS

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• Producers Propose Cotton Program

COTTON PRODUCER LEADERS at Memphis April 18 agreed that the crop must be competitive in price and made plans for a meeting April 23 to draft a program for cotton policies which it is hoped will be supported by all interested groups.

American Cotton Producer Associates sponsored the meeting, attended by representatives of most grower organizations in the Midsouth, the Plains Growers of Texas, now affiliated with ACPA; and a number of observers from crusher, ginner, merchant and other industry organizations.

Producer representatives approved in principal a program previously adopted by ACPA directors. The committee which is meeting May 23 is to work out the details of the program and to submit it to various groups. The committee is composed of one representative from each producer organization affiliated with ACPA and one representative from each of the other industry interests.

The meeting approved in principal the following cotton policies:

Action now toward preparing the 1956 loan stocks for cataloguing and sale as soon as possible after Aug. 1.

Adjustments in operation of any necessary future export sales program after Aug. 1, 1958 which will lead to improvements in the marketing system and at the same time keep prices fully competitive.

Eliminate or drastically curtail the acreage reserve provision of the Soil Bank as it pertains to cotton.

Reasonable increase in acreage each year for the next five years, and an annual reduction in price guarantees as existing inequities are eliminated, but all such price adjustments to be predicated on fair income protection to the producer.

Continuation of acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the purpose of preventing unlimited acreage increases, but adequate to provide for any potential demand.

A loan program continued in force designed to assist in orderly marketing thereby giving the necessary stability to the price structure.

To supplement the competitive export sales program, extension of Public Law 480, which provides for sales of surplus stocks for foreign currency or trade.

Intensified research and quality improvement programs.

Opposition to any form of discrimination within the framework of any farm program.

Opposition to any form of cross-compliance or of total compliance in any farm program.

Approval of passage of the Smith Bill or Textile Labeling Act.

NCPA Committees To Meet

Members of National Cottonseed Products Association research committee will meet in New Orleans, April 23-24. The committee will review past research, consider proposed projects and draw up a research budget for consideration of the budget committee, which will meet in Memphis, April 25.

Cotton Producers Testify On Research Center Bill

"Agricultural research, or the lack of it, can determine the future of farming, Missouri's biggest business," representatives of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association recently told the Missouri Legislature. The Association is urging passage of Senate Bill No. 265 which authorizes the establishment of a Delta Research Center.

Jake Weakas, president of the Association, Harold Hill, chairman of the MCPA research committee and Hilton Bracey, Association executive, testified for the Bill which would give Southeast Missouri its own agricultural research station.

The character of the soils, the climate, the farming methods, even the kind of crops, vary so greatly from the rest of the state that Delta farmers find it impossible to benefit to any great extent from the sound research program which has provided such a help to other sections of the state. The fundamental problems of Delta soils and Delta crops can only be dealt with under Delta conditions, said the delegation.

Not only would the investment in research be quickly repaid through increased profits, but it also would be reflected in economic gains for the entire state. And, the MCPA delegation asserted, the potential in revenue from state taxes and increased state income offers a possibility of continuously higher revenues to Missouri.

Exports Continue Larger

U.S. farm product exports continue to set records. USDA says total value of \$3.2 billion for July-February, 1956-57, was 13 percent above the previous record of \$2.8 billion in the 1951-52 period. The figure was 48 percent above the same period a year ago.

Cotton, up 355 percent from \$168 million in the eight months of 1955-56 to \$765 million in the 1956-57 period, accounted for much of the increase. Oilseeds and oils were up 29 percent to \$268 million this eight-month period.

New Cotton Office

Lamesa, Texas, is getting a new cotton classing office, John L. McCollum, USDA, Dallas, has announced. Andrews, Borden, Dawson and the south half of Lynn County will be served by the office. Lamesa Cotton Growers' Association is providing space and facilities for operations to start in September.

Chemists Discuss Fibers

Papers on fiber chemistry and related subjects were presented April 7-12 at the annual meeting of American Chemical Society at Miami. Abstracts and other information may be obtained from the Society at Two Park Avenue, New York 16.

■ J. BANKS YOUNG, National Cotton Council Washington representative, told a Congressional subcommittee hearing recently that legislation is needed to require labeling to show the true fiber content of textile products.

Ethiopia Producing and Exporting Castorbeans

Castorbean production in Ethiopia is estimated roughly at 7,000 to 10,000 short tons, much of which is never harvested, says USDA. The local market for castorbeans is negligible and there is no commercial crushing.

Around 5,000 to 6,000 tons of beans have been exported in recent years. A two percent ad valorem duty is levied on exports.

Castorbeans, says USDA, apparently are indigenous to Ethiopia. Large perennial plants grow wild in forests and semi-arid areas. Some experiments are being made with imported dwarf varieties, but there have been no conclusive results. There are no commercial irrigated plantings. Whether opportunities exist for expanding commercial production is not yet clear, comments USDA.

USDA Signs Agreement With Iceland

USDA has announced the signing of an agreement between the U.S. and Iceland providing for financing the sale to Iceland of \$2,785,000 worth of surplus agricultural commodities for kronurs (Icelandic currency). The agreement was negotiated under Title I of Public Law 480.

Included in the list of commodities to be sold are: Cottonseed and/or soybean oil (approximately 750 metric tons) at \$300,000; linseed oil (approximately 400 metric tons) at \$130,000; and cotton (approximately 500 bales) at \$75,000.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 30)

7,500,000 bales, perhaps more, will move abroad before the end of the current season on next Aug. 1.

Latest official report shows that 840,000 bales of cotton were exported in February of this year "to continue the heavy volume registered thus far for the 1956-57 season." February exports were a three percent increase above January, and more than eight times as large as the 104,000 bales shipped in February of last year.

There is considerable speculation, now, that Secretary Benson won't have any choice after Aug. 1 but to increase the cotton price-support rate of 77 percent of parity for 1957 which he announced awhile back. Southern lawmakers have persisted in turning the heat on the Secretary for placing the floor at a level they deem much too low in view of the demand-supply outlook.

The Benson support figure is based on the assumption that exports in the next marketing year will be 4,500,000 bales, or three million less than this year's estimated total. That is far too pessimistic, say cotton-area lawmakers, and many trade leaders agree.

Benson himself admitted as much in a recent closed-door session before the House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, headed by Representative Jamie Whitten of Mississippi. Whitten and his colleagues gave Benson a pretty rough time . . . got the Secretary to admit, finally, that his supply-demand estimates used to establish the 77-percent-of-parity figure may have been "conservative."

Irrigating

texas cotton



By **BOB THURMOND**

Texas Extension Engineer

IRRIGATION has become an important factor in cotton production in Texas. In 1929 there were 264,317 acres of cotton irrigated within the state. This acreage increased to 939,500 by 1948 and to two million acres in 1956.

Irrigated cotton acreage in Texas now represents approximately 30 percent of the total irrigated acreage in the state. Some cotton acreage is now being irrigated in 138 of the state's total of 254 counties. Irrigated cotton is found from Texarkana to El Paso and from Amarillo to Brownsville.

Drouth conditions which have existed over the state for the past few years have demonstrated the importance of irrigation in increasing production. By having irrigation, farmers have found a way to overcome one of the greatest hazards in cotton production — lack of adequate soil moisture during the growing season.

• **Yields Doubled** — In 1956, irrigation doubled per acre yields in many areas. In some locations, much larger increases were experienced. At College Station, experiments in the Brazos River Bottom revealed that irrigation increased cotton yields from 220 pounds of lint

cotton under dry land conditions, to 1,670 pounds of lint under irrigation. The irrigated cotton received a total of 32.5 inches of water per acre.

It is important in growing cotton under irrigation that the soil be wet to a depth of at least three or four feet before planting. In porous deep soils it may be desirable to wet the soil to a depth of five or six feet.

• **When To Irrigate** — In the drier sections of West Texas, rainfall is never sufficient to provide this moisture. Consequently, a preplanting irrigation is essential. In the Eastern sections of the state, rainfall in some years will be adequate to provide this moisture. When winter rainfall is insufficient to wet the soil profile to the proper depth, a preplanting irrigation should be applied.

Cotton irrigation experiments at several Texas locations reveal that cotton uses very little moisture until the plant first begins to bloom. At this stage, the water use rate increases rapidly and remains high until the latter part of August, at which time it begins to decrease. Experimental results show peak water use rates for

cotton average from 0.25 to 0.30 of an inch of water per day.

It is important that the cotton plant have an adequate supply of available moisture during the period from peak fruiting until most of the fruits are mature. The irrigator should keep a close watch on soil moisture conditions during this period. When about one-half of the moisture has been used from the top two or three feet of soil, it is time to start irrigating. A soils auger or shovel can be used to obtain samples of soil from the soil profile. A small sample of soil squeezed in the hand to form a ball will give a good indication as to the moisture available. Most soils will readily form a ball when squeezed in the hand when ample moisture is present.

• **Stop in August** — In most areas of Texas, except in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, irrigation water should not be applied after the middle or latter part of August. Late applications of water tend to delay maturity and may result in a large crop of immature cotton.

In order to obtain maximum production of cotton under irrigation, the farmer must have a balance of all crop

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production factors. Where irrigation water supplies are adequate and applied properly, water is no longer a limiting factor.

Too often water is thought to be the sole answer to high production. The importance of increased fertilizer rates, effective insect control, proper tillage, adequate weed control, and other factors, such as proper seeding time and rate and harvesting, are overlooked. Although the proper amount of water applied at the right time is important, it must be coordinated with the other production factors to attain high production under irrigation.

• Soybean Promotion Abroad Expanded

A MARKET DEVELOPMENT project for U.S. soybeans and soybean products in Japan will be continued for another two years on an expanded scale, George M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, has announced.

The Soybean Association and USDA have contracted for expenditure of \$300,000 in Public Law 480 funds for soybean market development work in Japan in the period, Strayer said. This compares with \$75,000 in P.L. 480 funds spent this last year. Additional funds for the project will be required from the U.S. soybean industry and Japanese trade groups.

The soybean market development project in Japan started early in 1956. Strayer said the exploratory work in Japan was completed during the first year of the project, and now education and market promotion will go forward rapidly among Japanese food groups which offer potential markets for large quantities of U.S. soybeans.

One of the first projects will be an exhibit of U.S. soybeans and soybean products at the International Trade Fair at Tokyo, May 5-19, Strayer said. Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., past president of the Soybean Association will be in charge of the exhibit, as he was at the International Trade Fair at Osaka, Japan, in April 1956.

New Bulletins

USDA PUBLISHES DATA ON COTTON PRICES

USDA recently published the following bulletins on cotton prices. They may be obtained from the Department's Agricultural Marketing Service in Washington.

"Cotton Price Quotations in Designated Markets" is the title of AMS-167. It deals with the accuracy of price quotations at eight designated markets, and is for the 1953-54 season.

"Price Quotations for Even-Running Lots of Cotton" is the title of AMS-75. It deals with the USDA's cotton price quotations on even-running lots as compared with actual prices paid.

Cotton Contest Continued

Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation will continue the 4-H and FFA Cotton Improvement Contest, with nine state winners this season instead of eight winners of a trip, as in the past. Irrigation and dryland producers will compete separately in the new contest.

Cotton-Eatin' Rascal Wasn't for Him

Labor's reluctance to labor too hard isn't news in the cotton ginning industry; but two recent stories told to The Press staff provide good examples.

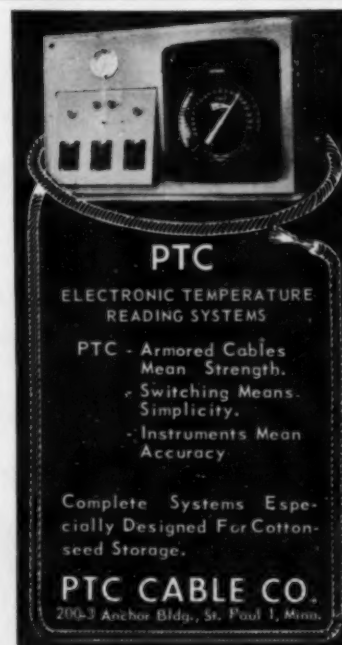
Buck Rutherford, manager, Calvert, Texas, Co-op Gin Co., tells this story, which happened when he was with a gin at Port Lavaca. Rutherford hired a Negro from a nearby gin, which did a much smaller volume of business, and put him to work in a busy season. Soon, the boy came to Rutherford and said: "I'se quittin'. This here thing's the cotton-eatnest rascal I ever seen in my life."

C. M. Merkel, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., tells of the employee who had been at a place a long time, when Merkel arrived and increased his duties. Soon after, the man came to him and said: "Mr. Charlie, I ain't gonna work no more. I's worked here too long to work so much."

Trial Plantings of New Peanut Advocated

A new type of peanut shows promise of increasing farm income in Southeast Alabama.

API Extension Agronomist Jasper Jernigan says that plantings of the Virginia-type peanuts in the state last year were successful. But he added that these peanuts should continue to be planted on a trial basis. Last year, Pike and Houston Counties made an average yield of 1,483 pounds per acre on 61 acres. In two areas, this average jumped to one ton per acre.



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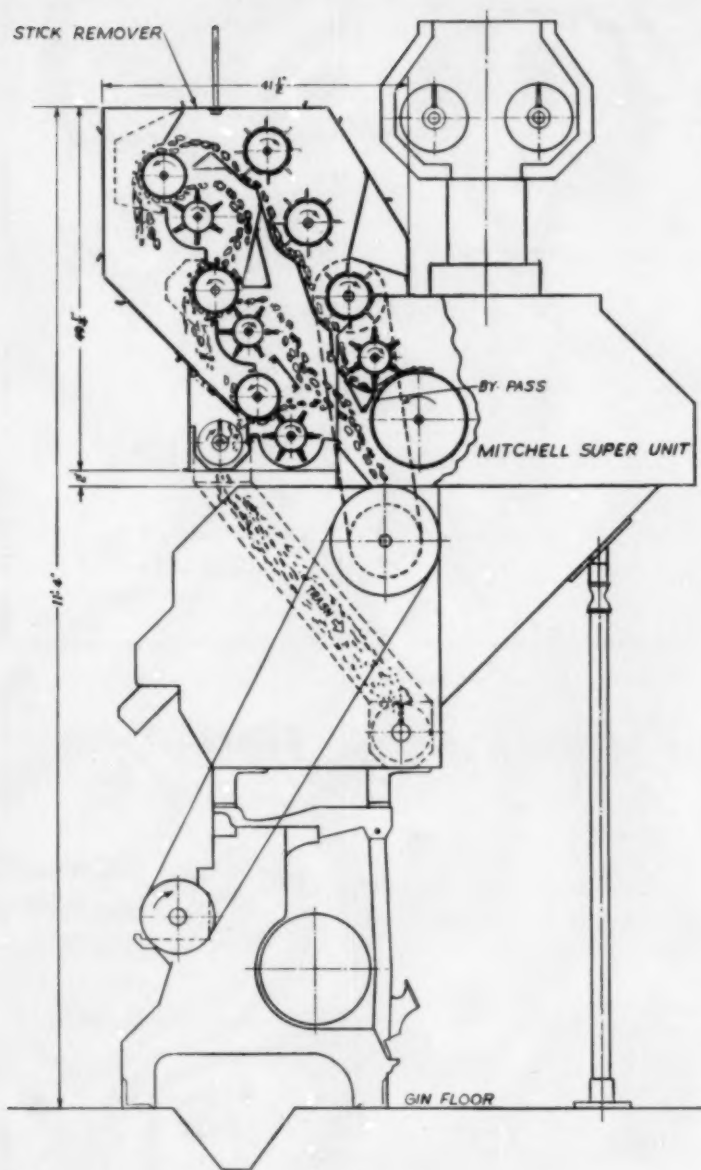
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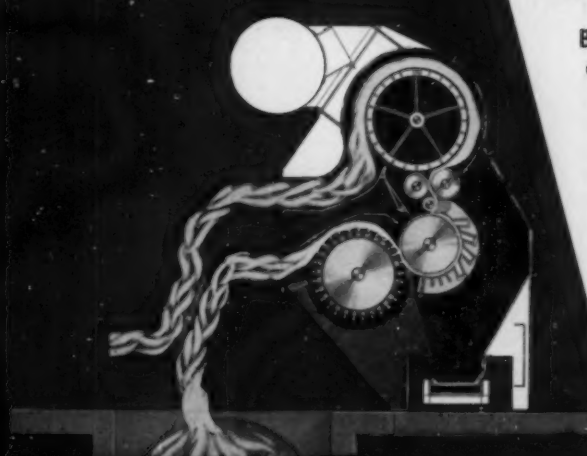
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